

The Global Newspaper  
Edited and Published  
in Paris

# HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1987

Algeria... 115 Bds... 0.900 Bds  
Angola... 27 Bds... 1.250 Bds  
Argentina... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Australia... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Belgium... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Brazil... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Canada... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Cuba... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Denmark... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Egypt... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
France... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Germany... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Greece... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
India... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Indonesia... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Italy... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Japan... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Korea... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Mexico... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Nigeria... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Norway... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Pakistan... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Poland... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Portugal... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Russia... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Saudi Arabia... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
South Africa... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Spain... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Sweden... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Switzerland... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Taiwan... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Thailand... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Turkey... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
U.S.A. ... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
U.K. ... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
U.S.S.R. ... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds  
Yugoslavia... 1.000 Bds... 1.000 Bds

ESTABLISHED 1887

## As Arms Pact Nears In Geneva, Reagan Vows To Deploy SDI

By Joel Brinkley  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two weeks before his summit conference with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, President Ronald Reagan vowed on Monday to deploy the space-based anti-missile system that the Soviet Union adamantly opposes.

"The Soviets tried to get us to eliminate" the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan told a group of cheering supporters at the White House on Monday afternoon. But he said, "We will research it. We will develop it. And when it's ready, we'll deploy it."

Mr. Reagan's remarks came even as American and Soviet negotiators in Geneva worked into the night to resolve the few remaining issues standing in the way of agreement on the intermediate-range nuclear missile treaty that is to be signed at the summit conference that starts in Washington next month.

His comments illustrate the president's dilemma as he tries to show Senate conservatives, whose votes will be important on ratification of the proposed treaty, that he is still standing tough against the Soviet Union, while also demonstrating to Soviet officials that he is not intransigent as the summit conference approaches.

On the issue of SDI, Mr. Reagan offered no flexibility on Monday. Repeating his oft-stated view, he said, "We cannot, will not bargain it away to get strategic arms reductions."

Discussion of a possible second, strategic-missile treaty is an item on the agenda for the summit conference, and the Soviet Union is expected to demand limits on SDI research as part of any strategic arms treaty.

But Mr. Reagan asserted that Soviet research on its own anti-missile system, which the president called Red Shield, "actually dwarfs our SDI."

"More than 10,000 Soviet scientists and engineers are working on military lasers alone," he said, "with thousands more developing other advanced technologies such as particle beam and kinetic energy weapons."

**Progress in Geneva**  
Earlier, Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported from Geneva:

Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union made progress Monday in talks on arms control but did not finish work on the intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty in the first two scheduled days of talks.

A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Rothman, said he was authorized by the Soviet as well as the U.S. side to describe the discussions as "constructive."

The central issue is the delicate problem of verifying compliance with the treaty, which calls for the elimination of all superpower missiles with ranges of 500 to 3,000 miles (800 to 5,000 kilometers).

A U.S. official said one of several points still not settled involved the details of an on-site inspection arrangement under which U.S. monitors are to be stationed in the Soviet Union for up to 13 years around a missile assembly site, while Soviet personnel will be stationed around a missile plant in the United States for the same period.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze met for six and one-half hours in several sessions, and then were dining together at the residence of the U.S. ambassador, Joseph C. Parnell.

A "working group" of arms control officials, headed by a U.S. arms adviser, Paul H. Nitze, and Marshal Sergei F. Akhromyev, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, met intermittently through the day.

Another set of aides met on regional issues, human rights and bilateral questions. Those talks were headed by Rozanne L. Ridgeway, a U.S. assistant secretary of state, and Anatoli Adamishin, a Soviet deputy foreign minister.

**GENERAL NEWS**  
■ What was the meaning of Richard Nixon's presidency and how will he be judged before the bar of history? Page 3.

■ Philippine Communists have taken responsibility for the murders of 3 Americans. Page 2.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
■ Shearson Lehman, the investment firm, said E.F. Hutton invited merger talks. Page 11.

■ West German economic experts predicted rapid economic growth in 1988. Page 11.

Dow close: UP 9.45  
The dollar in New York:  
DM £ Yen FF  
1.674 1.784 134.80 5.6865

## Atlanta Prison Besieged As Cuban Unrest Spreads

United Press International

ATLANTA — Cuban prisoners fearing deportation took over most of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary on Monday.

They held hostages and set part of the prison on fire as 1,000 of their countrymen in control of a prison in Louisiana continued to press their demand to remain in the United States.

In Washington, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d offered a moratorium on the deportations if those who seized the two prisons ended their uprisings immediately.

"The purpose of this statement is to restore order, to protect the safety of all persons involved, including those detained, and to ensure fair treatment," Mr. Meese said.

Gunfire was heard as the flames in Atlanta sent black smoke billowing above the facility. At least 30 persons were reported injured. Heavily armed police officers and FBI agents were called in.

"The prisoners do not have guns," said Mike Calibiano, an Atlanta prison official. "The shots that were fired were warning shots, because inmates came too close to an outside wall."

Monitored radio broadcasts between the prisoners and guards indicated that the Cubans controlled nearly all of the facility.

Mr. Calibiano described it as "a riot situation" that began during lunch. He said several staff members were taken hostage but that the Cubans, FBI agents and prison officials were "talking face to face."

Mr. Calibiano said more than 15 Cubans had returned to their cells.

The authorities said the uprising, like the one in Louisiana, was sparked by the U.S.-Cuban agreement last week to return to Cuba some 2,500 "undesirables" who came to the United States in the 1980 boatlift from Mariel, Cuba. The agreement also allows 20,000 Cubans per year into the United States.

In Oakdale, Louisiana, negotiations were under way Monday as the National Guard, using armored personnel carriers, joined hundreds of law officers circling the 47-acre (19-hectare) medium-security Federal Alien Detention Center. The Cubans have held about 25 persons hostage there since Saturday night.

The Oakdale warden, J.R. Johnson, said the prisoners released

will develop it. And when it's ready, we'll deploy it."

Mr. Reagan's remarks came even as American and Soviet negotiators in Geneva worked into the night to resolve the few remaining issues standing in the way of agreement on the intermediate-range nuclear missile treaty that is to be signed at the summit conference that starts in Washington next month.

His comments illustrate the president's dilemma as he tries to show Senate conservatives, whose votes will be important on ratification of the proposed treaty, that he is still standing tough against the Soviet Union, while also demonstrating to Soviet officials that he is not intransigent as the summit conference approaches.

On the issue of SDI, Mr. Reagan offered no flexibility on Monday. Repeating his oft-stated view, he said, "We cannot, will not bargain it away to get strategic arms reductions."

Discussion of a possible second, strategic-missile treaty is an item on the agenda for the summit conference, and the Soviet Union is expected to demand limits on SDI research as part of any strategic arms treaty.

But Mr. Reagan asserted that Soviet research on its own anti-missile system, which the president called Red Shield, "actually dwarfs our SDI."

"More than 10,000 Soviet scientists and engineers are working on military lasers alone," he said, "with thousands more developing other advanced technologies such as particle beam and kinetic energy weapons."

**Progress in Geneva**  
Earlier, Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported from Geneva:

Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union made progress Monday in talks on arms control but did not finish work on the intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty in the first two scheduled days of talks.

A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Rothman, said he was authorized by the Soviet as well as the U.S. side to describe the discussions as "constructive."

The central issue is the delicate problem of verifying compliance with the treaty, which calls for the elimination of all superpower missiles with ranges of 500 to 3,000 miles (800 to 5,000 kilometers).

A U.S. official said one of several points still not settled involved the details of an on-site inspection arrangement under which U.S. monitors are to be stationed in the Soviet Union for up to 13 years around a missile assembly site, while Soviet personnel will be stationed around a missile plant in the United States for the same period.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze met for six and one-half hours in several sessions, and then were dining together at the residence of the U.S. ambassador, Joseph C. Parnell.

A "working group" of arms control officials, headed by a U.S. arms adviser, Paul H. Nitze, and Marshal Sergei F. Akhromyev, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, met intermittently through the day.

Another set of aides met on regional issues, human rights and bilateral questions. Those talks were headed by Rozanne L. Ridgeway, a U.S. assistant secretary of state, and Anatoli Adamishin, a Soviet deputy foreign minister.

**GENERAL NEWS**  
■ What was the meaning of Richard Nixon's presidency and how will he be judged before the bar of history? Page 3.

■ Philippine Communists have taken responsibility for the murders of 3 Americans. Page 2.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
■ Shearson Lehman, the investment firm, said E.F. Hutton invited merger talks. Page 11.

■ West German economic experts predicted rapid economic growth in 1988. Page 11.

Dow close: UP 9.45  
The dollar in New York:  
DM £ Yen FF  
1.674 1.784 134.80 5.6865



George P. Shultz, right, and Eduard A. Shevardnadze in Geneva on Monday at a meeting designed to put the finishing touches on an arms agreement.

## Japanese Learn a Lesson: Spend More, Save Less

By Patrick L. Smith  
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The boutiques are piled 10 stories high, the films are usually foreign and the restaurant fare ranges from hamburgers to English tea sandwiches.

Set slightly away from the center of this sprawling, low-rise city, the Shibuya district is a mecca, of sorts, for Japan's *shinjinrui*, its "new breed" of consumer-oriented youth. More than any other Tokyo neighborhood, the area exemplifies the profound economic shift Japan is undergoing.

Reflecting a growing fascination with imported products, Fiorucci

and Norma Kamali compete for attention in Shibuya shops with Kenzo, Issey Miyake and other Japanese designers. On any given weekend, it is hard to spot anyone who looks over 30 along the district's red-brick sidewalks.

"It's easy to see in Shibuya how quickly our society is changing," said Noriko Notani, a 25-year-old computer consultant who complains that its fashionable stores are just too crowded these days.

"First of all, people are learning to spend more of their money and save less."

Such lessons could not have come at a more propitious moment, many economists believe. Led partly by a surge in retail sales that has been evident since midyear, Japan appears to have begun a much-awaited shift away from its traditional dependence on exports and toward domestic sources of growth.

As a consequence, the nation's global trade surplus, which reached \$82.7 billion last year, is starting to fall. Japan's largest single surplus, with the United States, is expected to narrow only modestly from the \$51.5 billion recorded in 1986; but economists are optimistic that the decline will be significantly larger next year.

Only a year ago, falling exports resulting from the steady climb in the yen's value against the U.S. dollar had sent the economy into what many analysts saw as a prolonged recession. Overseas sales fell 3.2 percent in inflation-adjusted terms last year, by the second quarter of this year, Japan's economic growth rate had slowed to zero.

For 1987 as a whole, exports are likely to drop an additional 0.5 percent from last year's levels. Nonetheless, the economy is now expected to expand by 3.5 percent in the fiscal year that ends March 31 — a goal thought unattainable as recently as six months ago.

Several factors are behind the steady fall in exports, said James C. Abeglen, president of Asia Advisory Service Inc. and a longtime Tokyo resident. "Whoever said a strong currency was bad?"

Evidence of Japan's economic resurgence is increasingly abundant. Housing starts are forecast to jump 30 percent this year to 1.8 million, which matches a record set in 1972. Domestic sales of autos, consumer electronics and other products are at their highest levels in history.

See JAPAN, Page 15

## South Korea Economy Brushes Off Labor Unrest

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Despite hand-wringing here last summer about the potential harm created by a surge of labor unrest, South Korea's economy has weathered the crisis with aplomb.

The Bank of Korea reported last week that the gross national product, the country's total output of goods and services, had expanded by 10.5 percent during the July-to-

September quarter, the period of the most severe strikes.

While this was lower than the 15.3 percent growth rate in the first six months of the year, it was nonetheless substantial.

"All that means is that instead of growing at an incredible rate," a foreign economic analyst said, "they grew at a rate that was merely terrific."

The bank's figures, which are expected to be supported soon by official government reports, mean that the South Korean economy swelled at an annual rate of 13.5 percent for the first nine months of 1987. The rate for the year is likely to surpass the 12.5 percent registered in 1986.

Korean and foreign analysts said that the bank report underscored something that more optimistic analysts had been saying and that many government officials had played down: that the economy is so strong that it can withstand even severe labor troubles.

From July to September, workers were swept up by the spirit of change that had seized the country after the government's capitulation in late June to opposition demands for democratic reforms.

They walked off the job at more than 3,300 factories, offices, hotels, taxi garages and other sites.

Exports surged during the third quarter by 21.5 percent from the previous year, the bank report said. Manufacturing output was up by 11.9 percent, and investments in

machinery and other production facilities increased by 17.9 percent.

Deputy Prime Minister Chung In Yong, who is also head of the Economic Planning Board, said that surpluses were growing at such a brisk pace that South Korea would be able to pay back a significant share of its foreign debt.

The debt, \$44.5 billion at the start of the year, is expected to drop to about \$35 billion by the end of the year.

The Korea Development Institute, a government-financed research center, predicted last week that growth in 1988, adjusted for inflation, would come to 8.5 percent. While that rate would delight most countries, South Korea officials grumbled that it was not as good as they would have liked.

And they fret about U.S. pressure to let the value of the South Korean won increase substantially against the dollar to help reduce the Korean trade surplus.

The dollar slipped last week to 797.5 won, its lowest point in three and a half years and nearly 11 percent below its peak, reached in early 1986.

The decline speeded up late in the week after David C. Melford, an assistant U.S. Treasury secretary, said that South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore should appreciate their currencies by another 10 percent to 15 percent against the dollar.

machinery and other production facilities increased by 17.9 percent.

Deputy Prime Minister Chung In Yong, who is also head of the Economic Planning Board, said that surpluses were growing at such a brisk pace that South Korea would be able to pay back a significant share of its foreign debt.

The debt, \$44.5 billion at the start of the year, is expected to drop to about \$35 billion by the end of the year.

The Korea Development Institute, a government-financed research center, predicted last week that growth in 1988, adjusted for inflation, would come to 8.5 percent. While that rate would delight most countries, South Korea officials grumbled that it was not as good as they would have liked.

And they fret about U.S. pressure to let the value of the South Korean won increase substantially against the dollar to help reduce the Korean trade surplus.

The dollar slipped last week to 797.5 won, its lowest point in three and a half years and nearly 11 percent below its peak, reached in early 1986.

The decline speeded up late in the week after David C. Melford, an assistant U.S. Treasury secretary, said that South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore should appreciate their currencies by another 10 percent to 15 percent against the dollar.

machinery and other production facilities increased by 17.9 percent.

Deputy Prime Minister Chung In Yong, who is also head of the Economic Planning Board, said that surpluses were growing at such a brisk pace that South Korea would be able to pay back a significant share of its foreign debt.

The debt, \$44.5 billion at the start of the year, is expected to drop to about \$35 billion by the end of the year.

The Korea Development Institute, a government-financed research center, predicted last week that growth in 1988, adjusted for inflation, would come to 8.5 percent. While that rate would delight most countries, South Korea officials grumbled that it was not as good as they would have liked.

And they fret about U.S. pressure to let the value of the South Korean won increase substantially against the dollar to help reduce the Korean trade surplus.

The dollar slipped last week to 797.5 won, its lowest point in three and a half years and nearly 11 percent below its peak, reached in early 1986.

The decline speeded up late in the week after David C. Melford, an assistant U.S. Treasury secretary, said that South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore should appreciate their currencies by another 10 percent to 15 percent against the dollar.



President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, in dark suit, with President Hosni Mubarak, left, continuing a visit to Egypt that began Monday despite the reports of a serious riot earlier this month in Brasov, Romania's second-largest city.

## Reports of a Riot Trickle From Romania

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Thousands of Romanians protesting against harsh living conditions took over the center of Brasov, the country's second-largest city, for three hours earlier this month and ransacked the regional party headquarters in the country's most serious outbreak of rioting in 10 years, travelers and Western analysts said Monday.

In West Germany, newspapers said several civilians were killed in addition to two policemen whose deaths had earlier been reported in the rioting on Nov. 15. The protest was put down with a huge influx of security troops and soldiers backed by armored cars.

Most analysts agreed that the demonstration was the worst outbreak against the government of

President Nicolae Ceausescu since 35,000 coal miners in the Jiu Valley went on strike for three days in 1977, and it was the biggest spontaneous demonstration since Romanians sacked party headquarters in the Motru Valley in 1981.

The Brasov demonstration was preceded by reports of scattered discontent in Romania over severe consumer and energy shortages, including a silent protest by steelworkers in Galati and demonstrations by students in Moldavia and Transylvania. Only a few days before the Brasov protest, the government announced more restrictions on energy consumption.

Analysts said there seemed to be no immediate threat to the government of Mr. Ceausescu and his politically powerful wife, Elena. The

president left as planned on Monday for a state visit to Egypt.

"So long as the troubles do not multiply, the Ceausescus are in control of the situation," said Mihnea Berindei, a spokesman for the League for the Defense of Human Rights in Romania and a researcher at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Paris.

"There's no reason for the Soviets to dump them for the moment," he said, "and anyway, at the moment there is no alternative in sight."

Analysts said one of the chief causes of discontent behind the Nov. 15 riot was a law linking pay to performance. According to reports reaching the West, workers at the Red Flag factory in Brasov, which produces trucks and tractors, turned on party officials after

learning their pay had been cut, and after they had been taken in trucks to vote in the single-list municipal elections.

They marched down Bucharest Boulevard into the center of Brasov, a city of 340,000, and were joined by workers from other factories along the way, the reports said.

They shouted such slogans as "Down with the dictators!" and "We want bread!" and sang a nationalistic hymn, according to some reports. By the time they reached the main square in Brasov, 10,000 to 20,000 people had joined the marchers.

One source whom we consider very reliable told us that when they reached the party headquarters, they found a meal had been prepared for them.

See ROMANIA, Page 8

## Nigeria: Boom to Bust, Trying for a Comeback

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

LAGOS — Through a car window, a Lagos "go slow," or traffic jam, offers a snapshot of the diminished fortunes of Nigeria, the giant of black Africa.

Five years ago, freeways here were clogged with cars bought during an oil boom. Today, traffic jams up behind cars that break down because owners cannot afford spare parts.

Traffic also slows when the police set up checkpoints to look for armed robbers. Increasingly, newspapers say, the bandits come from the newly poor middle class.

Outside the car window, a "go slow" victim invariably encounters young men peddling wares to a captive market. Recent offerings ranged from videocassette tapes to bikini underwear.

These are the hallmarks of Nigeria today — entrepreneurial hustle amid economic depression, a fraying social fabric amid a liberalizing political climate.

With a gross national product larger than that of South Africa and a population that accounts for one in four black Africans, Nigeria has always played out African trends on a grand scale.

As newly independent African

countries suffered from instability, this West African nation was one of the shakiest, enduring six coups and three presidential assassinations since independence in 1960.

As tribal pressures strained Africa's new nations, Nigeria was torn by the continent's most violent tribal conflict — the Biafra war of 1967 to 1970, in which about a million people died.

As development became the new religion, Nigeria put its faith in oil, earning \$100 billion in a decade. But oil prices crashed, and Nigeria found itself with a \$21 billion foreign debt, an urban population dependent on foreign imports, and a rural population that could no longer feed the nation.

"The party was over," Remi Ilori, a Nigerian newspaper columnist wrote recently. "We awakened to the reality that we had spent colossal sums of money feasting. The tables had to be cleared — so many plates of unfinished food, so many empty bottles of beer."

Nigeria has embarked on two courses of action that, once again, are being watched with interest across Africa. Both involve controlled liberalization — one in politics, the other in economics.

On the political front, the presi-

See NIGERIA, Page 8

Tribune

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE

ickly and Easily in the  
ALD TRIBUNE



# U.S. Battleship Heads for Gulf

## New Technology Includes an 'Eye-in-the-Sky' Drone Unit

By Joseph Fitchett

**ABOARD THE USS IOWA** — On this gray battleship steaming toward the Gulf, officers and sailors are confident that new weapons and training will enable them to operate more effectively against Iran than similar U.S. forces did against artillery and guerrilla bases in Lebanon in 1984.

One notable example of the Iowa's new technology is its so-called "eye-in-the-sky," an experimental squadron of small, pilotless reconnaissance aircraft used for artillery spotting.

In 1984, the New Jersey, also a battleship, lacked this asset when it shelled firebases in the Lebanese mountains. "They were just firing at map coordinates," an Iowa gunnery officer said.

This past weekend, Iowa crewmen discussed their primary Gulf mission: preventing Iran from using Silkworm missiles and, if ordered, destroying the missile bases.

"With our firepower, our job is to take out missile platforms, and we'll get them if we're told to," said a petty officer, who was more explicit than his superiors about the exact role that the Iowa is intended to play in the Gulf.

U.S. tactics will be altered, according to crew members. Several said that the Iowa would rely heavily on cruise missiles.

The Iowa — one of four battleships of World War II vintage taken out of mothballs and modernized on orders of the Reagan administration — is leading a battle group that will relieve U.S. warships on station in the Gulf since summer.

This is the first rotation of major U.S. warships in the Gulf and the Iowa's first mission there. Iowa crewmembers expect their tour to last at least six months.

In another indication that policing the Gulf may be a draw-out and thus expensive mission, officers on the Iowa have orders to welcome press visitors, apparently as part of a Pentagon effort to build public support.

An American reporter, together with a group of French members of parliament, military officers and journalists, sailed on the Iowa this weekend for several hours as the ship left Marseille and headed for the Suez Canal.

"This ship is no museum piece, it's a formidable strike weapon," said the commander, Captain Larry Sequist. Discussing the con-

troverial program of recommissioning and modernizing the battleships, he argued that the \$400-million refitting of the Iowa "bought firepower cheaply for us."

The core of the Iowa's firepower is made up of nine Mark 7 guns, the largest on any modern warship. These guns fire a shell 16 inches (400 millimeters) in diameter, loaded with 2,700 pounds of high explosive and capable of blasting a crater as big as a football field and 40 feet deep in soil.

Some rounds are designed to break up above a target, scattering thousands of grenade-like bombs over a wide area. "We can take care of a range of contingencies — massed Iranian suicide boats, or tanks, or helos," Captain Sequist said.

Against a target such as the Iranian bases of Silkworm missiles, the Iowa probably would use the Tomahawk cruise missiles that have been installed on deck, a technician said. These missiles guide themselves to the target using photos taken by aerial reconnaissance.

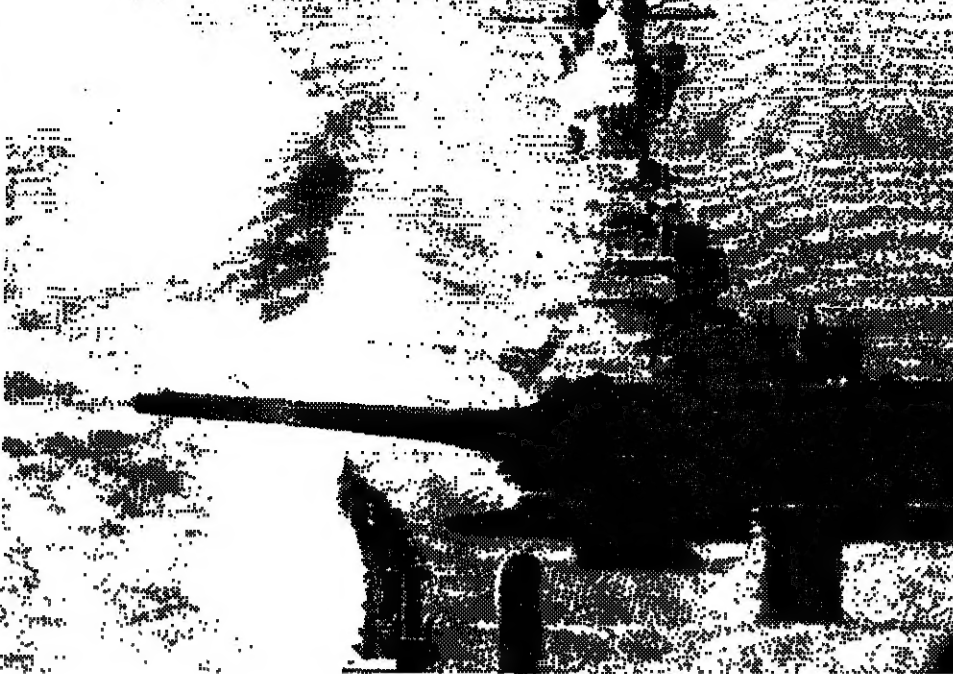
Against Silkworm missiles in flight, the guided-missile cruiser USS Ticonderoga will go into action. It is part of the Iowa's battle group.

Veterans on the Iowa — some dating from Vietnam War, some from the Mediterranean operations in 1984 and a petty officer who served in the Korean War — sounded confident about their equipment and the ability of the crew of 1,200 civilian men, whose average age is 23.

The Iowa is the first U.S. Navy vessel to experiment with the drones, officially known as Pioneer RPVs (remotely piloted vehicles). Developed by the Israelis, who have used them effectively against Syrian positions in Lebanon, the drones can hover over a target 20 miles away and transmit pictures of it, even at night. With a wingspan of only 16 feet, they are difficult to shoot down.

The Iowa will use them to locate Iranian warships and Silkworm missiles. Most of Iran's Silkworms are said to be located in hills commanding the Strait of Hormuz, the 20-mile-wide mouth of the Gulf. A Silkworm missile, with its 1,100-pound warhead, would take less than three minutes to reach the main channel, close to Oman's coastline.

The Iowa's ultimate self-defense against missile attacks is its close-in weapons system — electronically guided Gatling guns, whose multiple barrels spun out a "wall" of heavy bullets made of spent uranium. The USS Stark, hit by an Iraqi-launched Exocet missile earlier this year, had a similar system but failed to turn it on.



The USS Iowa firing a broadside during exercises in the Baltic in 1985.

## Philippine Rebels Say They Killed Americans and Warn of New Attacks

Agence France-Press

**MANILA** — The Communist rebel leadership in the Philippines has taken responsibility for the murder last month of three Americans near a U.S. air base and warned of further attacks on U.S. targets.

Saturnino Ocampo, chief spokesman of the National Democratic Front, made the statement in an interview with the BBC, which gave a transcript to news agencies in Manila on Monday.

It was the first time the National Democratic Front, which includes the New People's Army, officially took responsibility for the killings on Oct. 28 of two U.S. servicemen and a retired serviceman near Clark Air Base, north of Manila.

Mr. Ocampo said the Clark killings were part of an "important policy" adopted in June by the guerrilla leadership after "increasingly blatant intervention" by the U.S. government in anti-guerrilla operations.

He said the rebels had been hampered by increased aerial bombings and the formation of anti-Communist vigilante groups in the countryside backed by President Corason C. Aquino's government.

But he warned that "this is a concept that can only spell more

bloodshed, more destruction and more intense polarization of Philippine society" and predicted that "in the long run I believe this total war will fail."

"Henceforth," he said, "all U.S. military and civilian officials and personnel involved in the implementation of the total war program are to be targets for attack" by the New People's Army.

"The attacks on the three American servicemen at Clark Air Base were a response to this policy," he said.

The United States recently speeded arms deliveries to Manila as part of its \$180 million annual rent for two huge bases near Manila. Apart from Clark, the United States also maintains Subic Naval Base, a major ship repair and maintenance installation.

Sources close to the New People's Army said last week that the local guerrilla unit near Clark had committed "an error" by hitting ordinary U.S. servicemen at random, instead of ranking officers involved in aiding Manila.

They said this was the reason the New People's Army did not immediately take responsibility for the killings.

Mr. Ocampo, a former journalist, was named in a military document that was declassified over the weekend as one of the 25 members of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, which controls the National Democratic Front.

The BBC correspondent who supplied the Ocampo remarks said the interview was not held in person for security reasons. Questions were sent in writing, and Mr. Ocampo supplied a taped answer to each question.

Mr. Ocampo said that it was not National Democratic Front policy "to attack foreign citizens per se" and that Americans need not fear attack "as long as they are not involved in the interventionist policy of the Reagan administration."

Mr. Ocampo said the National

## Police in Ireland Start Large-Scale Search for Arms

Reuters

**DUBLIN** — About 7,000 Irish police and troops began on Monday the biggest search ever carried out in the Irish Republic for IRA arms caches.

The operation, announced by Justice Minister Gerry Collins, began at dawn after police received intelligence reports that up to four ships carrying smuggled arms may have got through to the outlawed Irish Republican Army in 1985 and 1986.

Last month, French customs officers seized up to 150 tons of arms from the coast of Eire and that they believe were destined for Northern Ireland.

Mr. Collins said the four suspected shipments were believed to contain more arms and ammunition than the total Eirend cargo. The Eirend's five-man Irish crew has been charged in Paris.

## Visiting New York City? Gramercy Park Hotel

Distinguished 500 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. Excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Piano Bar and Room Service. Multi-lingual staff. Minutes to Business Center, Sightseeing, Banquet/Meeting facilities.

Singles \$95-105  
Doubles \$100-110  
Suites \$135-235  
Group Rates Available.  
Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien  
1-800-221-4083  
(212) 475-4320 Telex 668-755  
Cable GRAMPARK  
21st St. and Lex. Ave. N.Y.C.  
or call your local Uetl office.

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  
BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE  
For Work, Academic, Life Experience.  
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.  
**PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY**  
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,  
Los Angeles, California  
90049, Dept. 22, U.S.A.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sydney Communications Still Chaotic

**SYDNEY (UPI)** — Central Sydney's communications network remained in chaos Monday as technicians worked to restore more than 35,000 lines cut when a saboteur hacked through vital underground cables.

A Telecom Australia spokesman said Monday that the company believed the saboteur, possibly a disgruntled former employee who worked alone, cut through 24 main cables in 10 locations under the city's business district Friday night. The cables carried lines for computers, telephones, telexes, facsimiles, automatic bank teller machines, department store cash registers and off-track betting wires. The spokesman said that "communications are still chaotic."

A list of suspects, mainly covering those dismissed from Telecom over the past decade, has been pieced together and narrowed down by investigators, the spokesman said. The company is offering a reward of 50,000 Australian dollars (\$34,400) for information leading to the conviction of those responsible.

### No China Trip Planned, Vatican Says

**VATICAN CITY (Reuters)** — The Vatican said Monday that Pope John Paul II was not planning a visit to China after reports that he would make such a trip to heal the rift between the Holy See and the Roman Catholic Church in China.

A Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, said no trip was planned in 1989 and added that "with the information we have at present, there is not even the chance of such a trip."

The Reverend Louis Ha, director of the Catholic Social Communications agency, which handles church publications in Hong Kong, said earlier that a third country was negotiating with China for a papal visit. Mr. Navarro-Valls said the idea of negotiations by a third country "should be ruled out." The Holy See has never recognized the Chinese Communist government, and its links with the Catholic Church in China were broken by China in 1957.

### Swiss Soft Cheese Blamed for Deaths

**LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Reuters)** — A Swiss soft cheese contaminated with the bacteria listeria may have killed 31 people in western Switzerland since 1983, health officials said Monday.

Officials from the canton of Vaud said that the deaths from listeriosis appeared to have followed consumption of the cheese Vacherin Mont d'Or. The cantons of Valais and Zurich banned sale of the cheese Friday after a sharp rise in illness and deaths due to listeriosis. The federal government ordered nationwide checks on soft cheeses.

Misadventures of unborn children accounted for about half of the deaths. Pregnant women, the elderly and people with weak immune systems are particularly vulnerable to listeriosis, which is thought to be caused by bacteria in cheese rind.

### Prague Police Break Up a Meeting

**VIENNA (Reuters)** — Czechoslovak policemen broke up a meeting of the Charter 77 human rights organization in a Prague apartment on Sunday after smashing down the door, emigrants said on Monday.

More than a dozen people were detained by policemen after they raided the house of Libuse Silhanova, a group spokesman said. Among those taken were a former foreign minister, Jiri Hajek, as well as Jiri Dienstbier, Rudolf Buzek, Jaroslav Sabata and Václav Benda, the emigrants said. All were released later in the day after being questioned by police.

Charter 77 and other human rights activists in Czechoslovakia are known to hold regular private meetings, with policemen keeping watch but normally not intervening. The police told the gathering Sunday that they were looking for a criminal suspect, the emigrants said.

### Karpov Leads in World Chess Match

**SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters)** — The 16th game of the world chess championship between titleholder Garry Kasparov and challenger Anatoly Karpov was adjourned on Monday after 40 moves.

Mr. Karpov's position, experts said, is virtually a winning one.

Mr. Kasparov currently leads the match by 2-7, with three wins, two losses and ten draws.

The game is scheduled to resume Tuesday afternoon.

### For the Record

London police said they have established the cause of the fire in the King's Cross Underground station in which 30 people died last Wednesday. They are expected to announce their findings on Tuesday. (Reuters)

Seventy scientists from 12 European countries Monday appealed to the Soviet Union to let 239 Jewish scientists leave the country. The European scientists, meeting in Brussels, also asked the Soviet Union to give up arbitrary decisions and set up rules on the emigration of scientists. (AP)

The World Health Organization has given Zambia \$6 million to fight AIDS. The money would be spent over five years to educate the country's 7 million people about the dangers of the disease. (AP)

Indian police shot and killed two suspected Sikh militants in separate incidents in the Punjab on Sunday. The deaths were the first since seven persons were killed last Tuesday. (AFP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Portugal, China Plan Macao Airport

**MACAO (Reuters)** — China and Portugal will discuss plans for an international airport in the Portuguese territory of Macao at a meeting in Beijing in December, Governor Carlos Menezes of Macao said Monday.

He said the airport would cost \$450 million and be ready by 1992. Macao will return to Chinese rule in 1999. Visitors to the territory now arrive by sea, mainly from Hong Kong, or by land from China.

### Strike Worsens at Rome Airport

**ROME (AP)** — Sixty more flights were canceled at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport Monday as Italy braced for a week of work stoppages, including a general strike on Wednesday.

Alitalia and ATI airlines announced they were canceling 60 flights into and out of Rome on Monday and Tuesday as a result of strikes by 12,000 ground workers and air traffic controllers. Sixty flights were canceled Sunday.

Negotiations on the unions' demands for higher wages were to resume Tuesday. Railroad, factory, bus and subway workers, bank employees and truckers have all vowed to join a four-hour general strike, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., on Wednesday.

## Duarte Tells Returning Rebel Chiefs To Break Links With Military Wing

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

**SAN SALVADOR** — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador has strongly criticized returning rebel civilian leaders and demanded that they break their links with the military wing of the guerrilla front.

"They have to define themselves," Mr. Duarte said Sunday. "Either they are for the democratic process or for violence and guerrilla war."

He made his statement in the midst of rapid political developments in El Salvador, spurred by the arrival on Saturday of Ruben Zamora, a leading rebel civilian official who came home after seven years in exile.

Another senior rebel civilian of-

ficial, Guillermo Ungo, was expected to arrive on Monday.

The two lead the civilian wing of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, a guerrilla movement that is loosely allied to the far stronger rebel military Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front. They are returning to test the terms of a new regional peace treaty calling for efforts at national reconciliation.

In a step that appeared timed to steal the political limelight from the returning rebels, Mr. Duarte announced that the government had begun to prosecute a case that has been treated as a major test of its ability to act against persistent human rights violations. This is the killing in 1980 of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Mr. Zamora said on Saturday that he had returned home to "fight to construct democracy." He charged that the government had offered the Salvadoran people only an intolerable life of war, poverty, sickness, human rights abuses and total dependence on the United States.

He emphasized three political goals that he said he would pursue: Social justice, democracy and national independence — a "rebellious reference to his criticism of U.S. influ-

ence over El Salvador's destiny. "We have come to achieve peace with justice and dignity," Mr. Zamora said.

In his reply, Mr. Duarte accused the two returning rebel officials of hypocrisy in refusing to concede that life had significantly improved in El Salvador.

### Contra Cease-Fire Offer

A contra rebel spokeswoman said on Monday that two leaders of the U.S.-backed force will attempt to fly to Managua Tuesday to present a cease-fire proposal to Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo. United Press International reported from Managua.

Marissa de Léal, the spokeswoman, in a telephone interview from San José, Costa Rica, named the two as Alfonso Robelo and Azucena Ferrey, two of the six contra civilian leaders.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the State Department on Monday welcomed Nicaragua's decision to release 985 political prisoners but said the Sandinista government still held about 8,500 more. A spokeswoman said that the Sandinista government was still a long way from compliance with the Central American peace agreement.

HYUNDAI



## The Honeycomb's Symmetry Reflects Hyundai's Business Philosophy

At Hyundai we're involved in a whole nest of activities. Varied activities that keep us busy from construction and engineering to shipbuilding, industrial plants, machinery, automobiles and trade. And recently Hyundai has expanded into the hi-tech electronics field of tomorrow.

How have we been able to successfully expand into all these areas? Well, our consistent business philosophy has been strictly conformed to, in all our pursuits. Simply, all Hyundai companies insist on hiring the best people, doing the job better and faster than the competition, and aiming at complete customer satisfaction. Our customers appreciate it and we demand it.

In addition, Hyundai's different business lines conform to each other and at the same time offset each other to produce a harmonious balance. That's important to you, because we can supply services and products faster and more economically, since we are able to tap into our worldwide "network-comb" of companies.

Hyundai, serving equally, consistently and economically.

**HYUNDAI**  
140-2 Kye-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul, Korea  
TEL: 741-2111/20, 741-4141/70  
TLX: HYUNDAI K23111/5, K23175/7HD CORP.



# Nixon's Archenemies Join All the President's Men in a Rare Search for His Legacy

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

HEMPSTEAD, New York — The issue under debate here for three days was one of the central political questions of the age: What was the true meaning of Richard Nixon's presidency and how will he be judged before the bar of history? Thanks to Hofstra University, which organized the retrospective on the Nixon presidency this weekend, historians and participants in the tumultuous events of the Nixon era could debate their meaning and the life of a man who was a dominant figure in political life for three decades.

And it became clear almost immediately that while tempers have cooled in the 13 years since Mr. Nixon resigned the presidency over the Watergate scandal, he remains singular among American political figures in his ability to inspire passionate opposition and equally fervent devotion.

At times, the three days that ended Saturday seemed more like a reunion than an academic exercise. Here were H.R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, joining hands again with John D. Ehrlichman, his domestic policy counselor. Maurice Stans greeted Jeb Stuart Magruder for the first time in years, and Egil (Bud) Krogh, the head of the White House "plumbers," discussed affably about what he and his crew had in mind with those wiretaps and break-ins.

And there were occasions when the Nixon era seemed thoroughly a thing of the past as the lions and the lambs freely lay down together. Charles W. Colson, one of Mr. Nixon's top political lieutenants and tough guys who became a born-again Christian while serving a Watergate-related prison term, shook hands warmly with Tom Hayden, one of the Nixon administration's most prominent tormentors.

Mr. Hayden, a Democrat and a California assemblyman, said there was "a mutual recognition that we're survivors, and that we were caught up in insanity."

But the concord was deceiving, for not far below the surface there raged a battle over whether Mr. Nixon had been judged too harshly, whether his foreign policy achievements had been trivialized because of Watergate.

This view was forcefully advanced by the president's men and supported by revisionist scholars who contended that Mr. Nixon's tenure looks far better now than it



'Richard Nixon cannot be separated from Watergate, however valiant his own efforts, those of his friends and of media trend-setters.'

— Stanley I. Kutler, a professor at the University of Wisconsin

did on that day in August 1974 when he left office in disgrace.

The view was summarized by Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's secretary of state, who said he told the president, "History will treat you more kindly than your contemporaries." Reflecting the revisionist tone, Mr. Kissinger added, "This conference is a sign that this process is well under way."

But Mr. Nixon's critics were having none of it. "Richard Nixon is struggling for the soul of history

and for the souls of historians," Stanley I. Kutler, professor of American institutions at the University of Wisconsin, declared. "Historians ought to worry about theirs."

In a passionate denunciation of Nixon revisionism, Professor Kutler argued the central brief of the Nixon critics, that "Richard Nixon cannot be separated from Watergate, however valiant his own efforts, those of his friends and of media trend-setters."

As is everything involving Richard Nixon, the very act of holding the conference was controversial. Conference organizers finally satisfied Mr. Nixon's critics on the Hofstra campus and his friends on the outside that they were seeking neither to damn the former president nor to praise him.

Mr. Nixon himself was invited, but declined to come, and some of his reasons suggested just how bitter the feelings from his time in office remain. An aide to Mr. Nixon wrote that the former president did not want to be on the same program with Mr. Hayden, Dave Dellinger, another leading anti-war figure, and Frances Fitzgerald, a writer who was prominent in her opposition to Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policies.

Still, Mr. Nixon's defenders did quite well in his absence. Two of his strongest defenders were Han Xu, the Chinese ambassador to the United States, and Alexander M. Belongov, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations.

The Chinese ambassador said his countrymen would "never forget President Nixon" for his policies toward Beijing. He used a proverb to explain: "When you drink water from the well, don't forget who dug it."

In a statement sent to the conference, Mr. Belongov said the Nixon era was "the most fruitful and productive in the 40 postwar years" for U.S.-Soviet relations.

In his address, Mr. Kissinger sought to lay the basis for a foreign policy that avoided the "endless oscillation between optimism and despair" that characterized America's attitude toward engagement in world affairs.

What several scholars called "upward revisionism" was also prevalent in the view many took toward Mr. Nixon's domestic program.

There was strong criticism of Mr. Nixon's civil rights policies. But several scholars said that, contrary

to his conservative reputation, Mr. Nixon presided over a substantial expansion of the welfare state. Carl Lieberman, a professor of political science at the University of Akron, said Mr. Nixon approved of indexing Social Security payments — a boon to the elderly.

Joan Hoff-Wilson, a professor of history from Indiana University, said the Nixon years marked the first time in the postwar era that domestic spending exceeded military spending.

And several scholars called attention to Mr. Nixon's family assistance plan, which would have provided a guaranteed annual income for all Americans, had it passed Congress. Barry D. Riccio, a historian at the University of Illinois, concluded that Mr. Nixon was "a paradoxical figure who despised liberals while endorsing liberal objectives" and who showed that "the party of conservatism could also be the party of innovation."

Mr. Ehrlichman pointedly contrasted Mr. Nixon's domestic activism with President Reagan's policies, which he characterized as "a sense of almost governmental indifference to the problems of needy Americans."

Stephen E. Ambrose, a professor of history at the University of New Orleans, said that the revisionist attitude toward Mr. Nixon — as toward any president — was inevitable, and that, given his low standing at the end of his administration, he had nowhere to go but up.

Professor Ambrose compared historiography on Mr. Nixon to the treatment of Harry S. Truman, who was regarded as a failure when he left office and now is remembered fondly by historians.

But Herbert S. Parmet, a professor of history at the City University of New York who can also be cast as a revisionist, said the fundamental question for historians was, "Is Watergate inseparable from the administration?"

In the view of many at the conference, it was not, in part because of Mr. Nixon's personality, which was described at least two dozen times as "complex."

"Richard Nixon was gripped by a paranoid view of the world that was divided into two camps, good and evil," Mr. Hayden said. But he added that Mr. Nixon's opponents, among them, developed a "paranoid style of our own."

Alan F. Westin, a professor of political science at Columbia, said the result was that the Nixon ad-

ministration seemed to operate under a theory of "totalitarian democracy." Professor Ambrose, expressing the view of many Nixon critics, said his undoing was his failure to bring an early end to the Vietnam War. "It was the continuation of the Vietnam War which prepared the ground and watered the seed of Watergate," he said.

The conference did not seek to reach any conclusions, although by the end it was clear that the judges of history would be as divided as were Mr. Nixon's contemporaries.



**FINLANDIA VODKA**  
TRADITIONAL SCANDINAVIAN VODKA DISTILLED SINCE 1888

## USAGE ILICITE DE LA MARQUE CHANEL

Par un arrêt de la cour d'appel de Versailles du 6 juillet 1987 infirmant le jugement du tribunal de grande instance de Nanterre en date du 10 février 1986.

- Dit que la Société MYJA a fait usage illicite de la marque CHANEL;
- Fait défense à la Société MYJA de faire usage de la marque CHANEL pour la vente de produits n'appartenant pas à cette marque...;
- Condamne la Société MYJA à payer à la Société CHANEL la somme de 25.000 FF (vingt-cinq mille francs) à titre de dommages et intérêts;
- Autorise la Société CHANEL à publier le présent arrêt dans trois journaux ou revues de son choix aux frais de la Société MYJA;
- Condamne la Société MYJA à payer à la Société CHANEL la somme de 5.000 FF (cinq mille francs) au titre de l'article 700 du nouveau Code de procédure civile;
- Rejette la demande de dommages et intérêts de la Société MYJA et déclare irrecevable sa demande fondée sur l'article 700 du nouveau Code de procédure civile...

## File Describes Brutality By a Captured Ex-Nazi

By Ralph Blumenthal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An elderly Austrian arrested this month on a remote ranch in Argentina has emerged as one of the most brutal commandants of the Nazi labor camps, according to Austrian police files.

The suspect, Josef Schwammberger, 75, faces extradition to West Germany. He is accused of shooting and torturing hundreds of Jews and of stealing their valuables.

In questioning in 1945 before he escaped detention, Mr. Schwammberger admitted that he had shot about 35 Jews, according to the Austrian police files. The files were obtained by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and made available to The New York Times.

The files show he also admitted that sacks of gold and diamond jewelry found in his possession had come from Jewish slave laborers.

Mr. Schwammberger maintained at the time that he had been ordered to shoot the Jews for trying to flee his camp, that he had been given the valuables voluntarily and that he had found other riches buried under a cellar.

But statements made by camp survivors in 1946 painted a picture of Mr. Schwammberger as the brutal commandant of two forced-labor camps in Nazi-occupied Eastern Poland in 1943 and 1944. Some of the statements have been sent to Argentina for the extradition proceedings under a 1973 West German arrest warrant.

Witnesses said they saw Mr. Schwammberger execute and torture hundreds of Jews, set his dog on prisoners, and use pliers to tear gold teeth out of prisoners as he accumulated a fortune.

Mr. Schwammberger, short, balding and heavyset but seemingly robust, was moved from a cell to a prison infirmary in La Plata, Argentina, last week because of health officials said was a heart condition.

In a court hearing last Monday, Mr. Schwammberger showed identification papers in his own name and said that he had never hidden his identity. He said he had worked under his own name for a petrochemical company in the town of Lisandro Olmos, near La Plata.

He lived in a modest house in the nearby community of Los Hornos before reportedly moving in with a son nearer to Buenos Aires and then moving into the interior. He was captured on Nov. 13 on a ranch near Córdoba, in the interior, by the police and a federal judge, possibly as the result of a tip.

The West German government, which prosecutes war crimes committed under the Nazis, recently doubled its reward for information leading to his capture, to more than \$300,000.

The postwar documents from Austrian police files and Mr. Schwammberger's file from the Schutzstaffel elite guard, or SS, in West German archives were collected over the years by the Anti-Defamation League. Interest in them grew after Mr. Schwammberger's capture, and copies were made available last week by Elliot Weiss, director of the league's Nazi war criminals task force.

The police records show that Mr. Schwammberger, carrying false papers in the name of an army sergeant, was initially arrested on a tip in Innsbruck, Austria, in the French occupation zone on July 19, 1945. He escaped with two other suspected war criminals from the Oradour detention camp, near Schwaz, during the night of Jan. 2-3, 1948. It is not clear how he made his way to Argentina.

An Austrian, he joined the Nazi party in 1933 and became a member of the SS four years later. In 1943 and 1944, he admitted, he operated SS labor camps at Przemyśl, in Poland, near the Soviet Union, where Jews were forced to clean and repair German Army uniforms; and at Mielok, near to Krakow, where the Germans oper-



Josef Schwammberger, in undated photo supplied by Simon Wiesenthal Center.

ated an aircraft factory with forced Jewish labor.

Jews sometimes fled Przemyśl but most were quickly recaptured and ordered shot. Mr. Schwammberger said in a statement that appeared to bear his signature, "There were differences of opinion regarding the shootings," the statement continued, "for which reason any command issued the order that all Jews who fled from my camp had to be personally shot by me."

"During my duty as camp commander, it was a question of approximately 35 Jews, who, according to the order, had to be shot by me."

## South Africa Offer Given to Angola

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — South Africa's chief delegate said Monday that his government would withdraw its troops from Angola by Dec. 9 if Cuban troops and other foreign forces also pulled out.

The delegate, Michael Manley, made the offer at a Security Council meeting called by Angola to consider fighting between South African and Cuban-led Angolan forces last week. Pretoria acknowledged for the first time this month that its troops were fighting in Angola alongside rebels.

Angola has consistently rejected South African demands that a South African pullout be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban forces.

## Pardons in the Iran-Contra Affair? A Rumor Has Washington Buzzing

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For months, there have been rumblings that President Ronald Reagan might pardon Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Robert C. McFarlane, the main participants in the Iran-contra affair.

Now there is a hot, widely discussed, wholly unconfirmed rumor that President Reagan will issue the pardons on Thursday, citing the Thanksgiving Day holiday as a time for forgiveness and healing.

The rumor seems to be coming chiefly from Capitol Hill. "We're hearing it," a U.S. law-enforcement official said of the reports. "I sure can't prove it. Only Ronald Reagan knows if it's true. But it does make sense."

(The White House on Monday branded the speculation about pardons as "a media phenomenon." The Associated Press reported.

(The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, repeated a prediction of last week that the White House would not generate any "significant news" over the Thanksgiving holiday, as Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, vacation at their ranch in California.)

Last week, administration officials confirmed that the president had received, and read, a letter three months ago from William F. Clark, the former national security adviser, urging pardons for Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter.

Neither of them nor Mr. McFarlane has been charged with a crime. Mr. Clark, a longtime friend of Mr. Reagan, said the two officers deserved pardons because their efforts in the Iran-contra affair were undertaken at "considerable personal risk" and "without consideration for personal gain."

Last month, Mr. Reagan said in an interview that he did not believe that Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter had broken any law. If Mr. Reagan wants to issue pardons, the timing might be perfect. Pardons are expected to produce a barrage of criticism of the president, especially from Democrats on Capitol Hill.

But just 11 days after Thanksgiving Day, Mr. Reagan is to begin his summit meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and they are expected to sign an arms-control pact. According to the logic

behind the rumor, the good publicity of the summit meeting would drown out or at least help blunt the bad publicity of the pardons.

"If they're going to do it, this would be the time," said Theodore J. Lowi, a professor at Cornell University who has studied the presidency and its effect on public opinion.

He said pardons issued on Thanksgiving Day could serve as a powerful symbol. "It's a forgiving time, and it would be in that spirit," he said. "Because it's Thanksgiving, they can wave the flag and all your chances for minimizing your losses are greatest then."

At the offices of Lawrence E. Walsh, the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair, the rumors are worrying. Mr. Walsh and his staff are said to feel that they can prove that Colonel North, Admiral Poindexter and others were involved in a criminal conspiracy that, at its heart, threatened to undermine basic constitutional values.

No one doubts that Mr. Reagan has the power under the Constitution to issue pardons.

But according to people with knowledge of the special prosecutor's investigation, Mr. Walsh and his staff feel strongly that the president should not undermine the nearly year-old investigation by pardoning the chief suspects and that the case should be permitted to go to trial, where the full story could come out.

Pardons for Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter have been repeatedly compared to the pardon granted to Richard Nixon after he resigned the presidency in 1974. In an enormously unpopular act, President Gerald R. Ford issued his "full, free and absolute" pardon to Mr. Nixon for his role in the Watergate scandal.

Many political analysts say the pardon cost Mr. Ford the next election, and recent polls suggest that, in the Iran-contra affair, the public may not approve of pardons.

Because Mr. Reagan cannot seek

another term, the political impact of the pardons would probably fall to the candidates in the presidential election next year.

Yes, David Keene, a Republican consultant who is an adviser to Senator Bob Dole's presidential campaign, said he saw the effect on Republicans as minor.

"As a practical matter," he said, "there would be a week of ranting and raving on the Democratic side. But this is not like Watergate. I think the public would like to put Iran-contra behind us and move on to something else. I think it would blow over."

PARIS - NEW YORK DEC 19 NEW YORK - PARIS JAN 02

STUDENT/YOUTH FARES	From Paris (OW)	Montreal	FF 1445
		Mexico	FF 2225
		Hong-Kong	FF 3080
		Tokyo	FF 3675
		And many more cities worldwide	
		Call CIEE COUNCIL travel services	
		THE US charter operator	
		51, rue Dauphine - 75006 Paris	
		Tel. (1) 43.25.09.86	
		Madrid	FF 400
		Nairobi	FF 2335
		Tel Aviv	FF 1670
		Tahiti	FF 4780

## UPDATE

**Ian Macao Airport**  
Portugal will discuss plans for the territory of Macao as a result of the 1999 deadline for the return of the territory to China.

**Rome Airport**  
It was cancelled at Rome's Linate airport for a week of work supply needed.

**Rebel Chief Military Wing**  
The rebel chief of the military wing of the Euzkadi Liberation Movement (ELA) has been arrested by Spanish forces.

**Contras Cease-Fire Offer**  
A Contra rebel spokesman said Monday that he had rejected the U.S.-backed offer to end the Contra war in Nicaragua.

**Quiet Elegance in London's Most Fashionable Setting**  
The Chesterfield Hotel is a quiet elegance in London's most fashionable setting.

**Ski weeks**  
SFr. 1780.- (all inclusive) from January 3 to February 7 and March 6 to 20.

**PALACE HOTEL Gstaad SWITZERLAND**  
Please call: Phone 030/83131 Telex 922 222 Telefax 030/433 44

**PHILIPS POCKET MEMO**  
Organise your day better by using a Philips Pocket Memo. It's the fastest way to make notes, record ideas and compose letters without writing anything in longhand. And it makes you independent of your secretary.

**THE WORLD'S NO. 1 IN DICTATION**  
Please send me information about Philips Pocket Memos and Dictation Systems.

**ALFRED DUNHILL LIMITED**  
30 DUND STREET ST. JAMES'S LONDON SW1Y 6DL

**PHILIPS**

**dunhill**



## American Airlines to the USA from 8 European cities.

From London/  
Gatwick,  
Manchester,  
Paris/Orly,  
Frankfurt,  
Dusseldorf,  
Munich,  
Geneva and  
Zurich.

## In Paris and Provinces, France's Mayors Reign Like Omnipotent Dukes

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

LA ROCHELLE, France — More than three centuries ago, La Rochelle's turreted city hall was a genuine fortress besieged by an army led by Cardinal Richelieu, the stern incarnation of the centralizing French state.

Mayor Michel Crépeau today likes to show visitors the crease in a marble table top where in 1628 Admiral Jean Guiton, accepting the post of mayor, slammed his sword and demanded that no one surrender.

After a siege that killed 23,000 of its 28,000 inhabitants, Protestant La Rochelle capitulated. Yet the plucky Admiral Guiton has become a useful role model as Mr. Crépeau, like his colleagues in France's 36,449 other communes, tests the limits of recent measures to decentralize Western Europe's most centralized nation.

In big cities and obscure villages, France's mayors already enjoyed enormous powers before Socialist legislation four years ago enhanced them, correspondingly weakening the power of Paris-appointed administrators known as prefects. Now, French mayors have entered their golden age.

"In France," mused Mr. Crépeau, a diminutive politician who has reigned over this handsome Atlantic port city for 16 years, "the president of the republic is a bit the heir of the Roman emperors and the centralizing French monarchs, while the mayor — the mayor is the heir of the wild-haired tribal chiefs of the Gauls."

"The mayor is the local president of the republic, the minister of finance and the head of the local administration. He is the protector, the head of the family, the sorcerer. People believe he can do anything. The elections in France where people vote the most are for their mayors."

Rooted in their municipalities, many French mayors use them as transpines to high national office and as safe havens when national political tides turn against them. Mr. Crépeau, who stood for the presidency for the small Left Radical Party in 1981, is a case in point.

He won only 2.2 percent of the popular vote, but opportunely threw his support to the Socialist candidate, François Mitterrand, in the second round of balloting. As a reward, Mr. Crépeau was given

three major cabinet posts in successive Socialist governments between 1981 and 1986 — environment, commerce, and justice.

Yet, like other politicians in similar situations, Mr. Crépeau did not cease to be mayor during the five years he was a minister in Paris; every weekend he shuttled to his bastion in La Rochelle to keep an eye on the city's affairs and a finger on the popular pulse. When the right swept to power in national legislative elections in 1986, Mr. Crépeau emptied his office at the Justice Ministry and repaired to La Rochelle.

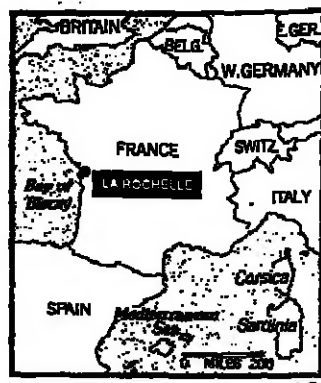
He did not abandon Paris altogether. Mr. Crépeau is also a member of the National Assembly, a job that, he says, brings him much less fun and influence than being mayor of La Rochelle but one that strengthens his hand in representing his city in Paris.

The importance of being a mayor in France is underlined by a simple statistic: in the 491-member National Assembly, 258 deputies are simultaneously mayors or, as they have come to be known, "deputy-mayors." Nationally, they are much better known as mayors than as deputies.

Jacques Chaban-Delmas, now speaker of the National Assembly, has been mayor of Bordeaux since 1947; duties at city hall have not prevented him from also being prime minister and defense minister in the course of a long career.

Mr. Mitterrand held the somewhat less demanding job of mayor of the Burgundy town of Chateaufort, population 2,600, for 22 years before being elected president in 1981.

"It's fascinating, because you're running a business," said François Fillon, a 33-year-old Gaullist deputy who became the mayor of Sables-sur-Sarthe southwest of Paris four years ago. "I have 150 people working for me. The deputy is very dis-



tant, but the mayor is a man of the land — the mayor is real."

Jacques Chirac has discovered the reality of power in a decade as mayor of Paris — a position that permitted him to keep himself in the headlines even after the Socialists won presidential and parliamentary elections in 1981. Since becoming prime minister last year, Mr. Chirac has remained mayor of the premier city of France, commanding a corps of 40,000 civil servants.

As Mr. Crépeau discovered, though, too many outside jobs can lead to a neglect of the work at city hall. During his tenure in Paris, unemployment climbed alarmingly in La Rochelle, a city of 78,000, largely because of the closing of its shipyard. Many say Mr. Crépeau has turned with redoubled zeal to the city's problems, encouraging the development of a marine research institute and lobbying for the extension of a fast-train line to La Rochelle.

But some say Mr. Crépeau still hankers after another ministerial post in Paris should the Socialists take over again. They recall that even the defiant Admiral Guiton survived the siege of La Rochelle and went on to serve the French monarchy as a captain of the fleet; when he died, a painting of Louis XIII was found on his bedroom wall.

## U.S. and Laotians Agree to Step Up Search for MIAs

New York Times Service

VIENTIANE, Laos — The United States and Laos have announced that Washington will begin considering the "humanitarian problems" of this isolated country as Laotians step up the search for the 555 Americans missing there since the Vietnam War.

The agreement, which follows several official meetings, is similar to one concluded this summer between the United States and Vietnam. U.S. experts on the missing have already visited Hanoi for consultation.

At the same time, the United States is about to deliver a shipment of rice to Laos, where this year's crop, now being harvested, has been severely affected by drought.

## Living Abroad

## A New Health Plan for Expatriates

By Sherry Buchanan  
International Herald Tribune

Medicare, the U.S. government medical insurance for retired people, does not cover Americans living abroad. And depending on their age, it is sometimes difficult to get private international health insurance.

To help Americans who do not have health insurance through an employer, as well as people who retired abroad, the Association of American Resident Overseas, a Paris-based organization, has introduced a group medical insurance plan open to members and their dependents living in Europe.

The plan covers hospitalization and outpatient costs, as well as costs for returning home for emergency health care if the subscriber is traveling. It has no age limit for joining and guarantees that subscribers will be covered for the rest of their lives.

"The main problem was that most existing plans drop people over a certain age automatically," said Leo Packer, a retired American scientist living in Paris.

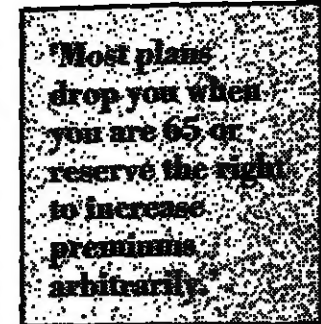
Three years ago, Mr. Packer was asked by the Association of American Resident Overseas to chair a Medical Insurance Committee to respond to the requests and suggestions of members who had found it difficult or impossible to get adequate medical insurance in Europe.

"Some plans don't let you join as an individual if you are over 50, others if you are over 60," he said. "Most drop you when you are 65 or reserve the right to increase premiums arbitrarily after you reach a certain age."

For example, a retired U.S. military officer, who lives in the south of France and who is covered by DKV, a German company that specializes in medical insurance, saw his premiums increase by 50 percent in the last year. He is now paying 14,000

francs (\$2,460) a year for health insurance.

Just when subscribers need health insurance most, it gets more expensive and more uncertain, especially if the individual isn't protected by a group plan. "As an individual you have no leverage," said Mr. Packer. "The insurance companies can charge what they like or can send you a



letter saying now that you are old and sick we don't want you anymore. That's why it is much more advantageous to have a group plan."

There are other health insurance plans for expatriates but they have age limits for joining. They include the Exeter Hospital Aid Society, in Exeter, England; International Health coverage from American International Group Inc. of New York; and the American Express International Health Plan, available to American Express cardholders who pay in dollars or pounds through the office in Essex, England.

Many international plans limit or exclude coverage in the United States and Canada because medical costs there are much higher than in other countries. Yet, many Americans say they would like to have the option of going home if they ever become seriously ill.

American Express's interna-

tional plan, for instance, limits coverage to \$7,500 a year for Americans temporarily back in the United States on business or holiday. The policy, which costs \$475 a year, only covers subscribers for three months in their home country.

Life of America Insurance in Paris offers a policy that covers hospitalization anywhere in the world up to \$100 a day. However, "that's nothing if you are getting treatment in a hospital in the United States," said Ann Richardson, an executive with Life of America.

She estimates that the average cost for room, board and treatment in an American hospital is \$1,000 a day.

The policy costs \$460 for women under 34 and \$360 for men under 34. It costs \$780 for women between 34 and 63 and \$702 for men in that age group, and drops people after that.

The new plan from the Association of American Resident Overseas has no annual ceiling for coverage in the United States or anywhere else in the world and no time limit on coverage. It does require that subscribers remain residents of Europe to qualify for coverage.

The cost of the association's plan increases with age and varies according to the person's country of residence. The cost for an American living in France who is over 65, for example, is 6,930 francs. For Americans living in Italy, West Germany, Switzerland or Great Britain who are over 65, the cost is \$6,612 francs.

Besides hospitalization and outpatient medical treatment, the plan covers 50 percent of prescription drug costs, up to 60,000 francs a year for psychiatric treatment and offers pregnancy and maternity coverage.

Information about the plan can be obtained by writing CO-FAST, 23 rue Ballu, 75009 Paris.

## UNESCO Board Elects Brazilian

The Associated Press

PARIS — A Brazilian nuclear physicist, José Israel Vargas, was elected Monday to a two-year term as head of the 50-nation executive board of UNESCO.

Mr. Vargas, 59, received 38 votes to 10 for Walter Gehlhoff of West Germany and one for the former Australian prime minister, Gough Whitlam. Mr. Vargas succeeds Ivo Margan of Yugoslavia.

He said he would work to reform the agency, compress its programs, seek economies, try to bring back countries that had left the agency and encourage new nations to join.

## AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Yonkers Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

## AN ALL-INCLUSIVE CONFERENCE PACKAGE—SIMPLY CHOOSE YOUR LOCATION.



## PREMIUM PLUS CONFERENCES AT GUARANTEED PRICES.

Our new "Premium Plus Conferences" offer you a complete conference package at 39 destinations and at a price guaranteed until 31st March, 1988.

Everything is included — accommodation, breakfast, lunch, coffee breaks, conference room rental and all conference aids. And we provide a dedicated Conference Service Manager to help with all the details.

So all you have to do is pick a location. From Amsterdam to Zurich, from Budapest to Cairo, from Rome to Tel Aviv — and you'll know that not only will everything be superbly organized, but that there are no hidden costs.

For a copy of the "Premium Plus Conferences" kit with guaranteed prices in 39 locations in Europe, Africa, the Gulf and Israel, call the Hilton International Regional Sales Office nearest to you: London: 01-379 7020, Paris: 1-42 60 36 66, Frankfurt: 069-27 30 11 20, Milan: 02-669 7176. Let our conference experts work for you.

## HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Amsterdam • Athens • Basel • Brussels • Budapest • Cairo (Ramses Hilton & Nile Hilton) • Corfu • Cyprus • Dusseldorf • Gatwick • Geneva • Jerusalem • London (Park Lane & Kensington) • Mainz • Malta • Milan • Munich • Orly • Paris • Rome • Rotterdam • Schiphol • Strasbourg • Tel Aviv • Tunis • Vienna • Zurich (Just some of the locations from which to choose).



**American Airlines.**  
**The American Airline.**

Call your travel agent or nearest American Airlines office.



## THE FIRST NAPOLEON MALT WHISKY.

The Glenlivet dynasty can be traced back to the eighteenth century when M. Bonaparte's rule began. Today, Scotland's first malt whisky is also first choice in Paris.

Scotland's first malt whisky.

مكتبة النهر



...back to the  
...when  
...rule began.  
...first  
...first

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

**Bringing the world's most important news  
to the world's most important audience.**





# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Help Eastern Europe

For decades, East Europeans who wanted reforms found the Soviet Union standing in the way. Now Moscow takes the lead and beckons, while Eastern Europe's leaders balk. Their economies are in crisis, their people dispirited. Most leaders are old or ailing, and the future looks uncertain and reform risky. The West typically heads Eastern Europe only in crisis. This is a good time to break that pattern with a thoughtful, unified approach to nudge inevitable changes in desirable directions.

Mikhail Gorbachev is trying to shape those changes along the lines of his own policies in the Soviet Union. He prods his East European cohorts toward economic reforms and reassures them of continued support. Moscow needs to revitalize these neighboring economies to help its own, especially as markets for Soviet goods.

But economic crises require political change—which is risky in the Soviet Union and riskier still for governments lacking nationalist legitimacy. Orthodox East European parties have responded to Mr. Gorbachev's call for reform with caution and "a nationalist approach to socialism." This translates differently in each country.

Poland, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is relatively young at 64, was forced toward reform early. It has a strong church, dissident and labor groups and an underground press. Its economic difficulties are worse than Moscow's. Reform proposals require drastic price increases. To win support, General Jaruzelski proposes a referendum on Nov. 29. Opponents call for a boycott, saying that the reforms stop short of democratization.

Hungary, once socialism's success story, has the bloc's highest per capita foreign debt. Janos Kadar, 75, who led his country away from centralized planning, seems unable to effect further reforms. With living standards down and social tensions up, the Communist Party is in disarray.

Bulgaria has launched a reform program of its own, but that is more tinkering than real change in central management.

Czechoslovakia adamantly resisted reforms, for good reason. Gustav Husak, 74, came to power in the wake of the Soviet invasion that crushed the Czechoslovak reforms of 1968. But a sagging economy has forced him finally to propose broad changes, with details to come soon.

East Germany has been the most prosperous of the Soviet satellites. Its leader, Erich Honecker, 75, notes this when he rejects Moscow's model. His idea of reform is to tighten central planning. He has done so with relative success, with help from West Germany's favorable trade practices. Now there is pressure to improve technology so as to maintain exports to the West and satisfy Soviet needs.

Romania is virulently anti-reformist. Nicolae Ceausescu, 69 and ailing, answers economic distress with more repression and austerity. Romanians recently took to the streets in violent protest. They inquire plaintively about Soviet reforms. But when Gorbachev came to explain them, Mr. Ceausescu could only stare at his watch.

The power structure in most of these countries cannot last much longer. Its stability, resting heavily on economic health, is threatened. Moscow, needing the more advanced technological and industrial capabilities of its allies, pushes gently and promises more political breathing room.

This is space the West can use. A coordinated Western approach can increase broadcasting, cultural exchanges, travel and business contacts. It can also require of Eastern Europe more rational economic policies in return for reduced trade quotas and stepped-up credits and investments. Such an approach could stimulate economic progress, as well as political and social reform.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## America's Wealth Gap

Incomes have become more unequal in the United States in the past decade. The poor have become poorer since the middle 1970s, and the rich richer. That trend has been apparent for some time. Now the Congressional Budget Office has published a study showing that the federal tax system has simultaneously become less progressive. Tax rates have risen for the poor and middle classes, while declining sharply for the top tenth of the population.

Congress tried to change the balance for the better in the income tax reform bill last year, and the income tax is fairer now than it was. But those improvements have been swamped by the increasing Social Security tax and the other payroll taxes that pay for social insurance. While legally an employee pays only half of the Social Security tax and the employer pays the rest, the economic reality—as the CBO observes—is that, directly or indirectly, the employee bears all of it. Counted that way, four-fifths of all Americans—all but the wealthiest—are now paying more in social insurance taxes than in individual income taxes. The income tax rates have had more attention in recent years than they deserved. The growing importance of the mercilessly regressive payroll taxes has been largely neglected.

The value of the CBO study is that it puts together all the federal taxes, including

corporate income and excise taxes, to measure their impact on individuals. While there is more than one way to calculate these burdens, the general pattern is beyond argument. The average effective rate of all the federal taxes together is the same as it was 10 years ago. But their weight has shifted significantly, to the advantage of the 20 percent of the population with the highest incomes. For nearly everyone else, poor through upper-middle, total tax rates are now higher.

The shift toward greater inequality in American incomes began well before the Reagan administration, and some of it is due to demographic change. The increasing number of families headed by women increases the poverty of people at the bottom of the income ladder, while the increasing number of two-income families benefits those on the upper rungs. But some of the change directly reflects policy. In its assessment of Mr. Reagan's record at the end of his first term, the Urban Institute found that the spending cuts had reduced the incomes mainly of the poor, while the tax cuts had raised the incomes mainly of the more affluent. Those conclusions still hold true. While the growing distance between rich and poor did not begin with the Reagan administration, the politics of the past six

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Opposed Slants on Nicaragua

Americans are still furiously debating the nature of the Sandinista regime and its intent in regard to the Arias peace plan, but surely that question has been settled conclusively by the photos that appeared after the opening of the party congress in Moscow. In them, Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua can be seen sitting next to Erich Honecker of East Germany and Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, in the section reserved for the leaders of Leninist governments in good standing.

Soviet rituals continue to serve as very precise political indicators. Just as we would know at once that Mikhail Gorbachev had been demoted if another Politburo member had been the first to speak in the recent Central Committee meeting, equally the seating of Mr. Ortega conveyed a very definite message: The Sandinista regime has been admitted to the very exclusive club of governments that the Soviet Union regards as permanent, organic allies.

A most basic Soviet doctrine is that once a fully fledged Leninist regime is established, there can be no backsliding, no reversion to democratic governance. The irreversibility doctrine imposes demanding admission criteria. It requires the difficult assessment that a faraway exotic regime means to remain faithful to Moscow in all things, including military cooperation. Second, it demands an even chancier judgment that the regime has the determination and ability to remain in power. Third, it exposes the Soviet Union to risky out-of-area confrontations to protect the regime. Finally, it means that the Soviet Union will face demands for military and economic aid.

While Americans continue to argue over the sincerity of the Sandinista acceptance of the Arias peace plan, it seems that in Moscow the question is regarded as settled. Leninist governments can make all sorts of

tactical accommodations, but they must retain an unchallenged monopoly of power, if there were any suspicion that the Sandinistas might actually allow the democratization required by the Arias peace plan, Mr. Ortega would not have been seated where he was.

—Edward N. Luttwak, of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, writing in The Washington Post

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops, in their useful statement on U.S. policy in Central America, had two lessons to teach the White House.

They are right when they argue that there can be no military solution and that U.S. support of the contras fighting the government of Nicaragua is "morally flawed." Even more important, the bishops said what they said only after consulting the bishops of Central America, including Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, and Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador. This was not, like so many initiatives of the Reagan administration, an arrogant assertion of Yankee authority on the Central Americans but, rather, a respectful response to the needs as seen by the Central Americans themselves.

Washington's preoccupation with Nicaragua, the bishops found, has two faults, converting Central Americans into "pawns in a superpower struggle" and failing to respond adequately to the human rights violations, corruption, unemployment, and other miseries that have brought the region "to the very brink of devastation."

The bishops gave unqualified support to the Aug. 7 Central American peace agreement. "Let us turn our energies and resources in the region from supplying weapons of war to building instruments of peace," the bishops said.

—The Los Angeles Times

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHARINE KNORR, Managing Dir. • ALAN LECOUR, Deputy Editor • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANER, Advertising Sales Director • International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612852; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canabury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS50928

Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 50 Canabury Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 546-10616. Telex: 61770

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 65 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel: 836-4892. Telex: 262009

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lautenschlager, Postfach 15, 4020 Frankfurt/M. Tel: 089 72673. Telex: 41627

Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowley, 320 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175

S.A. per capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202/126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0194-8052.

## OPINION

### East Europeans Are Watching Gorbachev

By Jeri Laber

NEW YORK — Mikhail Gorbachev sent a strong signal to Eastern Europe when he said that "unity does not mean identity and uniformity." This more flexible approach also tacitly acknowledged the very real differences that already exist within the bloc.

During a visit I made recently to Czechoslovakia and Poland, I asked opposition leaders about the effects of glasnost. Czechoslovaks said bitterly that the new Soviet policies seemed to have passed them by. Poles were so involved in discussing the reforms now being introduced in their country that they barely mentioned Mr. Gorbachev.

Both countries have long-established opposition movements. Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia and Solidarity in Poland. But there the resemblance ends. Since 1968, when Soviet-led Warsaw Pact troops crushed a reform movement in Czechoslovakia known as the Prague Spring, the Czechoslovak government has exercised tight control over its population, arresting, isolating and ostracizing dissenters.

Poland, despite government efforts to suppress the Solidarity movement, remains the freest country in the Eastern bloc, with an active and independent Roman Catholic Church and a population known for its irreverent, irrepressible spirit.

The contrast between the two countries is especially vivid now. The Polish government has embarked on a series of economic reforms, promising the partial introduction of market economies, private and cooperative ownership and self-management. It is also promising "democratization," allowing an unusual degree of free discussion in the official press and liberalizing passport policies. "We're 10 years ahead of the Russians," a Solidarity leader told me. "The reforms are because of Solidarity, not Gorbachev." Some even suggested that "Gorbachev is because of Solidarity."

Many see an uncertain future for Solidarity, which has lost momentum, especially since Poland's political prisoners—whose fate had united the opposition—were freed in September 1986 in a general amnesty. The government has further cut the ground from under Solidarity by adopting, or promising to adopt, many of the economic and social policies advocated by the Solidarity leadership. Solidarity leaders are now seeking new ways to remain a meaningful force within the society without letting themselves be compromised by the government. Confused and wary, they are also flustered by the excitement of the moment.

In Prague, however, nothing has changed. Charter 77 activists in Prague speak of the Soviet reforms with resentment, skepticism or irony. They recall the reforms that revolutionized Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring and were brought to a cruel, unnatural end by the very country that now advocates similar changes.

Czechoslovakia will follow its own path, distinct from that of the Soviet Union. At one point, Mr. Gorbachev's speeches were censored in the official Czechoslovak press. Although there have been no recent arrests of prominent dissidents in Prague, detentions and trials continue in other parts of the country involving people whose names are not known abroad. On Oct. 22, while I was in Prague, three well-known Charter 77 leaders were subjected to intensive house searches by the police, their writings and books were confiscated, together with "criminal instruments" such as typewriters.

Charter 77 activists in Prague speak of the Soviet reforms with resentment, skepticism or irony. They recall the reforms that revolutionized Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring and were brought to a cruel, unnatural end by the very country that now advocates similar changes.

They see no hope that the Husak government—anti-reformists put in power by Soviet troops—will do anything that might undermine its position of security and privilege.

Yet if Mr. Gorbachev's policies prevail in the Soviet Union, change will come to Eastern Europe. Even one of the most cynical Charter 77 activists admitted the possibility: "If Gorbachev succeeds in the Soviet Union, it's the only hope for us."

It is reasonable to assume that in the most repressive East European countries—Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia—there are many like him who are closely watching the Soviet experiment, waiting for a time when they, like their Polish neighbors, can begin to think of taking their future into their own hands.

The writer is executive director of Helsinki Watch, an organization that monitors compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

### Walesa on Gorbachev: 'We React the Same Way ...'

FROM a meeting of Solidarity leaders in Gdansk on Oct. 21 emerged the formally unanimous decision, finally announced on Oct. 26, to boycott the Nov. 29 referendum on proposed economic and political reforms. During a break in the meeting, Lech Walesa was surprisingly open-minded. "We are still trying to understand," he said. "A referendum in an East European country is a riddle. In principle we are in favor, but of course it depends on whether we can trust the results."

Later he decided to sign the boycott declaration, probably in order to preserve the unity of Solidarity. Support for the referendum could have been interpreted as surrender to a government which has outlawed Solidarity. On the other hand, the boycott exposes Solidarity leaders to the risk of not being part of a process that might lead the country to stability.

Referendums are unusual in Communist countries. Did Mr. Walesa see a "Gorbachev effect"? "Certainly," he said, "but the economic factor remains the most important. We live in a system which is outdated, ineffective and unproductive. We have to reform it without violence. Then maybe we will no longer be

considered the beggars of Europe. And in that light we are looking with interest at what Gorbachev is doing. "The problem is that one man alone cannot fight the system; all his initiatives are blocked by the bureaucracy. I know that everything he says is absolutely necessary. But I wonder if we can reform our system without violence. We and Gorbachev are trying to do that."

Surprised that he saw a link between himself and Mr. Gorbachev, I asked if they had goals in common. "We react the same way to the same problems," Mr. Walesa said. "We realize that our system is useless. We want economic efficiency, which is impossible without political pluralism. As you can see, it is a vicious circle."

Was he optimistic about the future of reform? "The only doubt I have," he said, "is whether we will do it with or without violence. But I am sure we will reform the system. There is no other solution unless some big shots can still be found in the West willing to donate \$20 billion every year to Poland."

—Jan Gavronski, who visited Gdansk to interview Lech Walesa for Italy's Canale 5 television, contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

### A Cooler Assessment of the Soviet Military Threat

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Assessing the Soviet military threat to Europe is not so simple as it ought to be. Every major Western government has a different assessment. The NATO force comparison has been blocked since 1984 because of a trivial and absurd Greek-Turkish quarrel over accounting for Greek forces on an Aegean island. The United States publishes an annual force comparison which its allies find more than a trifle propagandistic.

Threat assessment is basic to policy assessment, but policy assessment all too often works backward to influence the assessment of the threat. If you like the looks of Mikhail Gorbachev you may be inclined to see Soviet forces on the central front as less threatening than if you think that his steel teeth (as Andrei Gromyko described them) are a better indication of his political personality than his nice smile.

A useful contribution to the debate has now been made by the Committee on Defense Questions and Armaments of the Assembly of the Western European Union. The WEU was set up in 1948, before NATO was created, to take charge of Europe's defense. It was largely superseded by NATO in 1949, but recently has become active again as pressures have grown to reduce the U.S. role in Europe's defense. It is made up of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

The timing is appropriate because President Ronald Reagan's forthcoming meeting in Washington with Mr. Gorbachev, to sign an agreement withdrawing intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe, is viewed with considerable, if stifled, alarm among the European allies. Their concern is that this treaty will be followed by other nuclear cuts, eventually producing an effective end to U.S. nuclear deterrence that functions at any level of conflict short of direct threat to the United States itself.

Western Europe would then be left, or so it is said, to confront an overwhelming Soviet conventional military superiority. The U.S.S.R. would become "the incontestable military master of the continent," as a French commentator puts it. This

argument goes on to say that German neutralization, "Finlandization" and Europe's capitulation—would follow as night follows day.

There are serious people in Europe who believe that this is nonsense. The new WEU committee report provides information on the conventional military balance that is widely neglected or ignored in the public debate. It gives the simplest conventional East-West military comparison, which is in "divisive equivalents" that take account of differences in size between Soviet and NATO divisions.

The Warsaw Pact has 104 divisional equivalents.

Only 24 percent of Warsaw Pact tanks have been built since 1970.

deployed on the central front or readily mobilizable, including those in European Russia. NATO has 76, including U.S. divisions with pre-positioned equipment but a part of their manpower in the United States, and French divisions. The Warsaw Pact has 3-10-1 advantage commonly thought necessary for a successful offensive. NATO, of course, has an overwhelming advantage at sea.

In population, the seven WEU countries alone are roughly equivalent to the U.S.S.R. In industry they vastly outweigh it. Soviet GNP in 1986 dollars is estimated at between \$1,670 billion and \$2,230 billion. That of the seven WEU countries totals just under \$3,000 billion, and is of course of vastly greater technological sophistication.

Including Eastern Europe in these comparisons makes a difference, but not a big one. It also must be asked whether Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Romania and Czechoslovakia would prove assets to any Soviet invasion of the West. It is a question which undoubtedly has been asked in Moscow.

### Muscovites Are of Several Minds About Gorbachev

By Dimitri K. Simes

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — "Don't you find our whole conversation a little unreal?" an old friend asked me over lunch in Moscow a month ago. We were at a table in the fashionable Ararat restaurant, sipping cognac and trading stories about mutual acquaintances as if we were trying to catch up after taking summer vacations.

I had been away from Russia since 1973 — an immigrant to America. Now, after 14 years as a U.S. Sovietologist and columnist, I had paid a brief visit to Moscow as part of the press entourage accompanying Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci.

The strongest impression from my visit was of a cloud of anxiety hanging

over perestroika, Mikhail Gorbachev's plans to restructure society. Only among liberal intellectuals was there any consistency for risky experimentation that might threaten the foundations of the Soviet system. The real beneficiaries seem to be the group I call Soviet yuppies—well-educated professionals now prospering under Mr. Gorbachev's cultivation. The man in the street is unenthusiastic.

"Glasnost is for the bosses," growled a young cab driver, and his comment seemed to speak for the masses who see Mr. Gorbachev's reforms as an attack by the intelligentsia on ordinary working people.

The one serious difference between the Moscow I kept in my memory and the one I encountered in October was that people were prepared to offer opinions. On the surface the city's drab appearance had not changed much. There were more new office buildings and hotels for foreigners, built mostly before the 1980 Moscow Olympics. The crowd was dressed a little better. The traffic was somewhat heavier. Street artists were drawing portraits of passers-by without visible interference from the police. Despite the approaching 70th anniversary of

the Bolshevik revolution, political slogans were not so omnipresent.

On the other hand, food supplies in government stores were scarcer and the lines longer. In the hard-currency-only National Restaurant, however, there was no meat. I had very fond memories of Ararat, one of Moscow's most popular restaurants, which specializes in cuisine from the southern republic of Georgia. But the appetizers were of such poor quality that I nibbled just enough to be polite.

Still, for someone like myself used

to the apathy, cynicism and almost hopelessness of Muscovites during the 70s, it was striking to encounter people expressing their hopes and fears openly and with great emotion, taking positions for or against Mr. Gorbachev's reforms and in some cases being afraid to sound highly skeptical of official policies.

Responses to Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to transform Soviet society vary greatly among three different groups of Muscovites: intellectuals, workers and upwardly mobile professionals.

Critical-minded intellectuals with dissident connections appeared to be most philosophically supportive of the general secretary. I talked to several such people. None was a dissident in the strict sense of the word. All had comfortable jobs, and in a few instances even quite prestigious ones. Nevertheless, everyone at a gathering I attended in a large (by Soviet standards) two-bedroom apartment had well-deserved reputations for integrity—as well as a long record of getting into trouble with the authorities by refusing to toe the party line. Some had suffered expulsion from the party and dismissal from their jobs.

Their ordeal is not completely over.

Nobody reported harassment in the last few months, but some found it impossible to regain positions from which they had been fired. Memories are long and, to a visitor from America, fears border on the paranoid.

I was taken aback a little, for instance, when the host informed me that, from the moment I called his apartment, his phone began sounding funny, as if there was some outside interference. I doubted that the KGB was so efficient, particularly since I used a pay phone. And while the people around the dinner table were clearly glad to see me, there was a sense of unease, almost nervousness, that invited me to be viewed by the regime as a daring act of defiance.

Yet despite their obvious suspicion that many nasty features of the system remain intact, they were more than willing to give Mr. Gorbachev the benefit of the doubt. Whatever they did not like about official behavior was attributed to bureaucratic resistance to the general secretary.

For these nonconformist intellectuals, Mr. Gorbachev's reforms are a manna from heaven. "Glasnost," after all, had been their battle cry for decades before he appropriated the term as the slogan for his program.

Movies, plays and books, censored by the government for years, are now being released with almost no exception. Political prisoners—many of them personal friends of those around the table—are returning from jails, camps and mental institutions. One hears about new arrests on political grounds, but those arrested are rarely familiar to the capital's intellectual circles. They are either nationalists in distant ethnic republics or religious believers affiliated with officially disapproved cults.

Moreover, the Moscow community of nonconformists feels that the Kremlin is interested in an unprecedented dialogue. Some of its members, accustomed to the status of pariahs, have suddenly gained access to

Mr. Gorbachev's top aides and have been helped in such matters as the release of a movie or reinstatement in a job lost during the Brezhnev era.

True, changes announced by Gorbachev so far do not go far enough and are ambiguous and even contradictory," the host admitted. However, with the evident discomfort of someone not used to praising the Soviet leadership, he suggested that the general secretary may introduce more sweeping changes as soon as it becomes politically feasible. "Maybe I am too optimistic [but] there are grounds to believe that he will turn this country into a decent place to live," the host said as he served homemade alcohol from Georgia.

The writer, a syndicated columnist, is director of the U.S.-Soviet Project at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Lamb and Lion

TORONTO — Sir H.L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. J.A. Chapleau, Dominion Secretary of State, were entertained at the Conservative Association at Montreal [on Nov. 22]. Mr. Chapleau strongly condemned commercial union with the United States, which he contended simply meant annexation. It would be the lion associating with the lamb, with the result that the lion would swallow the lamb. The whole scheme would never be endorsed by the people. The remarks were received with great applause.

1912: England Assured

PARIS — "Can Germany Invade England?" by Colonel H.B. Hanna (London: Methuen and Co., Ltd.), is written to dispel the invasion scare, grounds for which, the author shows, cannot exist so long as Great Britain has command of the seas. He indicates by detail that the difficulties

### The Harder Problem Is El Salvador

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — It is daunting on people that the toughest case in Central America is El Salvador, not Nicaragua, and almost no one wants to take it on. It's too hard.

Nicaragua is tough because it has had a revolution. Paradoxically, that is its potential saving grace. The Nicaraguans people dispute the second, Sandinista revolution, but most of them accept the first, anti-Somoza one. Somewhere in between the first and second revolutions may lie terrain on which Nicaraguans can at least contend politically, even if they cannot reach harmony. This is the premise that current peace efforts are premised on.

El Salvador is tough for a different reason: It has not had a revolution. The power of the old feudal-military oligarchy has been clipped but not broken by the democratic tendency represented by President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Against that power stands a leftist movement with a not entirely mindless conviction that access to El Salvador's brand of democracy may lead to a dead end.

The Reagan administration needed a model in Central America and was

There is a notion that it can perhaps be ignored.

easily drawn to the democratic dream and the heroism of the Duarte government. It was right to conduct that sort of policy, and Congress was right to support it. I do not see how Washington could have done otherwise.

But although U.S. policy has kept the Duarte government afloat and seen success by some measures, overall it has been a failure. A cruel guerrilla challenge persists, the people suffer, the economy is a wreck and democracy probably could not survive U.S. disengagement. For the first time in the history of U.S. foreign aid, aid to El Salvador this year (\$608 million) exceeds a country's own contribution to its budget (\$582 million).

Senator Mark Hatfield, a Republican, and Representative Jim Leach, a conservative Republican, and George Miller, a California Democrat, cite this somber fact in a report to the congressional Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus entitled "Bankrupting Failure: United States Policy in El Salvador and the Urgent Need for Reform." Blaming the doubly embattled Duarte government for most of El Salvador's woes and suggesting an aid squeeze in the name of reform, the report amounts to opening a second front against U.S. policy, this time democracy. It cannot be taken seriously.

But the report is a telling reminder that most of us in Washington have averted our gaze from the contradictions of El Salvador, either because we felt that Nicaragua, with its more evident overlay of East-West conflict, was more urgent, or because we hoped too simply that Mr. Duarte's virtue would somehow reap its own reward.

Now the question arises whether the El Salvador struggle can be turned in the context of a regional peace agreement designed in the first instance to put out the fire in Nicaragua. Not only is a revolution unmade in El Salvador, however, in Nicaragua both sides are vulnerable to outside pressures. Precisely in the rigging of those pressures lie the possibilities of diplomacy. But in El Salvador, neither side is so vulnerable. The United States finds it hard to press (and to reform) an imperfect but struggling elected government, and the guerrillas are deeply rooted to a considerable extent.

This is the bleakness supporting the notion that perhaps El Salvador can be bypassed, left to its own rages as some occupied islands were left behind in the U.S. Pacific campaign of World War II. A despairing idea but not necessarily an unthinkable one.

Better to use the current surge in regional diplomacy to reinforce lagging efforts to make both sides in El Salvador reduce the terrible civilian toll. If it is too much to expect a settlement, it should not be too much to aspire to civilize somewhat the conduct of an unavoidable class war.

The more distant but still necessary hope that the Arias plan means to keep alive looks to the reconciliation of a country where not just classes are at war but families and perhaps individual psyches, too. This is, I surmise, the basis on which church figures and appeals of religious community become relevant to a quest for peace led in its official aspect by secular politicians. Is it merely a bitter irony that the country's name is, to translate, "The Savior?"

The Washington Post



OPINION

# Stunning Change in China, But the Key Link Is Missing

By William Safire

BEIJING — Too many Westerners are accepting the idea that communism can achieve prosperity by employing a form of controlled capitalism. Buyers of this notion find few sellers, resulting in a wild run-up in the market of political optimism.

In our euphoria, we embrace Deng Xiaoping's rejection of Mao's dictum, "Take class struggle as the key link," the philosophy that caused a generation of turmoil. On the contrary, Mr. Deng decided that production was the key link, and the progress has been stunning.

The last time I was here was soon after Mr. Deng ousted the Maoist Gang of Four. In 1977 the airport had not been expecting a plane, and after a wild scurrying about, a bowl of noodles was produced for pioneering Western travelers.

Today the new airport is bustling, immigration procedures are easy and tourists whisked through bicycle and auto traffic to high-rise hotels. The pictures of Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been stripped from Tiananmen Square, which now features the face of "Comrade Sanders" at the world's largest outlet for Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Mr. Deng's triumph is this: The Chinese now not only feed themselves well, they export food — a claim that the Russians cannot make after 70 years. He has redirected the revolution so as to unshackle the industrialness and entrepreneurial spirit of the Chinese.

At 83, Mr. Deng has now ostentatiously stepped down, taking a group of the old comrades over the side with him, to demonstrate that orderly succession is possible in a Communist state.

Is it? We can be glad to see the relatively good guys in the saddle, but we should not overlook the San Andreas fault running down the middle of this political system. With no outlet for the expression of opposition — democratic or communist — seismic pressure is building. Consider three elements:

• Mr. Deng has reduced the power of

the party in everyday life. Cadres, the loyalists who nosed into every local decision, are being told to stick to high policy and leave operations to practical managers and mayors. Great for efficiency, but of the 46 million party members, half joined during Mao's Cultural Revolution. Logic suggests that a great many party activists are resentful of this loss of power's perks, and are eager for a reaction against Mr. Deng's policies.

• The size of the People's Liberation Army has been reduced by one-fourth; a million men were demobilized (and "waiting for work" is the euphemism many use for unemployment). In Chinese history, the central government usually vied for dominance with regional warlords, and Mr. Deng has effectively cut down the power of both.

In all of Mr. Deng's well publicized stepping down, the one post he kept was chairman of the military commission, and it seems likely that he saw that as a source of potential trouble if left only to Zhao Ziyang, his chosen successor as party chief. In his 70-page speech to the 13th party congress, Mr. Zhao devoted two brief paragraphs to the army.

Can these guys ride out a bear market? Up to now Mr. Deng's changes have brought prosperity and a sense of relief to most of the population. Life is less onerous; in the summer heat, millions can aspire to the luxury of an electric fan. But with prosperity and a necessary relaxation of price controls has come inflation. The government admits to about 5 percent, but some say it amounts to four times that. Soon a bankruptcy law will be passed, permitting uncompetitive businesses to fail. With free-market pricing comes the old business cycle, perhaps abetted by worldwide recession.

Would such a slump ignite a match in the gas-filled rooms of the party and the army? Nobody knows. Most of the people are still disgusted at the excesses of the Cultural Revolution, and the memory of those terrible days is an argument for stability. But the possibility that the system will revert to its pattern of regular upheavals cannot be set aside.

As a certified longtime "foreign friend" with Nixonian associations, I advise a dose of political freedom to go with the economic loosening. Dissidents would be able to let off steam. But such a course is not part of Mr. Deng's "primary stage of socialism." Neither Beijing nor Moscow realizes that the productive profit motive gives rise to nobler yearnings, and that free-market production cannot long succeed without institutionalized political opposition.

The "key link" is freedom. That is why, with everybody feverishly trying, the political contraption stalls.

The New York Times



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### University of Chile, Under Pinochet's Thumb, Needs Help

We have received distressing news from colleagues of the University of Chile at Santiago. In 10 years the university budget and the number of students have been reduced by half and no positions have been opened for the recruitment of young scientists and teachers. The university is in distress.

Last September, President Augusto Pinochet designated José Federico as rector without consulting the administration or faculty. The university community resented the move, and 11 out of 13 members of the administrative council, among them the elected deans of the different faculties, took the view that Mr. Federico had no credentials to rule the university. In response, Mr. Federico dismissed four deans and closed the university, impeding access of the professors, students, researchers and technicians to the university premises.

A more recent move by Mr. Federico was to dismiss 35 other professors and expel 150 students. The dismissal of the professors was in flagrant violation of the tenure system instituted in recent years. Criticism mounted, resulting in the replacement of Mr. Federico by Professor Juan de Dios Vial on Oct. 29. Reports indicate that the university has reopened, although the professors who were dismissed have not been reinstated. The appointment of a new rector is an encouraging development, which gives hope for a reversal of the recent repression.

The international community may be able to help our Chilean colleagues in their efforts to defend academic freedom and scientific research in Chile. Those who are dedicated to the principles of intellectual freedom and civil liberties can make known their opposition to the dismissal of the professors of the University of Chile by sending letters to the following persons:

Professor Juan de Dios Vial, Rector, Universidad de Chile, Avenida Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins, Santiago, Chile; Juan Antonio Guzmán, Ministro de Educación Pública, same address.

ALEXANDER MAURO, Rockefeller University, New York; HERSCHEL M. GERSCHENFELD, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris.

### A Waste of Their Time

We learn that Greenpeace environmentalists have demonstrated against a hazardous-waste combustion ship, the hazardous-waste combustion ship, the U.S.-owned Vulcanus-2 (IHT, Oct. 16).

The combustion apparatus of these ships was designed by chemical engineers like myself to accomplish complete destruction of hazardous wastes. All organic chemicals are converted to carbon dioxide and water vapor. Such appendages as nitrogen, halogens and metals become separated from the parent molecules and emerge as oxides, but in very low concentration. The metal oxides remain airborne or settle into the ocean. Their concentration would be too low to measure. The bulk of the effluvia consists of carbon dioxide and water vapor.

The carbon dioxide eventually joins the layer in the stratosphere. This is not beneficial, but it involves a tiny fraction of the carbon dioxide produced by worldwide generation of electricity, not to mention automobile exhaust.

Those who are dedicated to the principles of intellectual freedom and civil liberties can make known their opposition to the dismissal of the professors of the University of Chile by sending letters to the following persons:

There is no alternative to this mode of waste disposal, barring elimination of the manufacturing processes that produce the waste, along with the commodities so important to life-styles, even of social scientists. The eminent social scientists in the Greenpeace organization are probably innocent of any chemistry education. That they occupy their time with demonstrations against the combustion ships is compelling evidence that they cannot be taken seriously.

FRANK VANCE, San Diego.

### Who's Infecting Whom?

Your report "Lack of AIDS Blood Screening in Some Nations Raises Concern" (Sept. 29), on the need to carry blood plasma on trips to Africa, is the sort of misinformation that continues to link Africa with AIDS. It might be found that the greater number of European and American tourists an African country receives, the higher the incidence of AIDS. The implications would be clear to your readers — and to African countries whose economies depend on tourism.

WALE MABAWONKU, Tokyo.

### Auden Minus 12 Years

In "South Africa: Struck Dumb by the Ogre" (Nov. 13), Timothy S. Healy starts and ends by quoting a W. H. Auden poem, which he says was written about "the Hungarian revolt in 1956." The poem is called "August 1968" and was written about Czechoslovakia.

ALAN LEVY, Vienna.

# Four-Fifths of the Population Then Rowed Home to Church

By William F. Buckley Jr.

PITCAIRN ISLAND — In 1800, John Adams was preparing to step down from the presidency of the United States, having survived a mutiny against King George III. In 1800, another John Adams ascended to the unstructured presidency of Pitcairn Island, the last survivor of a mutiny against William Bligh, captain of the Bounty, faithful, heroic, satirical servant of George III. Pitcairn is regularly referred to as the

After a couple of years, one-quarter of the islanders returned to Pitcairn. Their descendants populate the island today. In the whaling days, boats stopped by every week or so. Visitors are infrequent now. Supply boats come every three months or so; a half-dozen times a year, random passenger boats drop anchor.

Barnaby Conrad, the writer and artist, wanted all his life to visit Pitcairn, but managed to coordinate passage only a year or two ago, spending a rapid couple of days here. On bidding an islander who had befriended him goodbye, he said, "Maybe I'll see you next year."

"No," was the sad reply, "people only come to Pitcairn once."

In the past few years the islanders have got themselves a dozen mountain-climbing motor scooters, greatly relieving the exchequer, because up until then there was only the single tax on firearms, and these are practically gone. And they have a generator that operates about six hours a day, and allows the islanders to see the 30-odd movies in the inventory she stashed in the church. It is said that children know all the times by heart.

There are refrigerators and washing machines, along with the same old out-houses. Income averages about \$750 a month, mostly from trading with passing boats, to which curies are sold. (I own a VICTORIOUS-looking \$700 wooden shark.)

The islanders are Seventh-day Adventists, which means among other things that none of them will take a drink, except the ones to whom you offer a drink. The pastor, on two-year duty from New Zealand, says that attendance at services tends to diminish these days — "But isn't it so everywhere?"

He is resigned today — Saturday, Pitcairn's Sabbath. Services are delayed because the islanders, exercising a little self-indulgence, are plying their modest wares, so modestly priced, aboard the visiting Sea Cloud, before returning to the island for church services.

At high-tea time they are all on board, four generations of islanders. They spend three happy hours, communicating their cheer. And, after sunset, they board their longboat — 80 percent of Pitcairn's population — and sing out their happy-melancholy (farwell) songs.

"In the sweet bye and bye / In the beautiful land beyond the sky... / We shall part nevermore when we meet / On the be-you-tiful shore..."

Universal Press Syndicate.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

# Look who gives you so much more of America.

Northwest Airlines flight routes and destinations across the United States, including cities like New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Chicago.

At London Gatwick and at airports across the USA, there are Northwest "WORLDCLUB" lounges where you can relax in comfort between flights. First Class and Executive Class passengers can use these facilities free of cost on the day of travel. And Northwest is pleased to accept the American Express Card to charge full "WORLDCLUB" membership.

If you are visiting several USA cities, a multi-coupon Northwest Visit USA Pass, purchased before leaving Europe, can offer valuable fare savings. Travellers from some European countries can also benefit from Northwest's WORLDPERKS free flight plan and "City Package" programme.

This year, Northwest is offering more Transatlantic flights than ever before from eight major European airports — Copenhagen, Dublin, Frankfurt, Glasgow Prestwick, London Gatwick, Oslo, Shannon and Stockholm. Through the gateway cities of Minneapolis/St Paul, Boston and New York, Northwest's US domestic network and

Northwest Airlines services offer convenient connections to almost 200 cities across America. And Northwest warmly welcomes the American Express® Card for all your ticket charges.

On Northwest's Transatlantic 747 and DC10 flights, First Class and Executive Class passengers enjoy the luxury of exclusive Regal Imperial service, including choice of menus, with free wines and drinks, separate check-in, and priority baggage delivery on arrival.

And, of course, the American Express Card is the ideal choice for charging in-flight duty-free purchases, and even excess baggage.

Now is the time to apply for the American Express Card

Look to us. NORTHWEST

Call us! For details of Northwest flights, fares and special promotions in your area, contact your travel agent or any of the following Northwest offices:

London 01-629 5253	Geneva 22-45 29 30	Paris 1-42 25 74 36
Amsterdam 020-26 31 51	Chicago 043-226 4175	Rome 06-4757 957
Athens 01-324 0233	Helsinki 00-621 066	Riyadh 01-477 0190
Bahrain 358248	Jeddah 02-668470	Shannon 081-62555
Brussels 02-218 68 62	Johannesburg 011 880-4222	Stockholm 08-14 38 80
Copenhagen 03-14 88 99	Manchester 061-499 2471	Tel Aviv 03-255 153
Dubai 03-694392	Milan 02-655 932	Vienna 0222-5128709
Dublin 01-717766	Muscat 701 123	Zurich 01-251 2000
Frankfurt 069-23 43 44	Ozlo 02-11 20 10	

Or contact any of the American Express Travel Service or Representative Offices at over 1400 locations worldwide.



## Veterans of Afghan War Now Fighting for Soviet Recognition and Honor

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet veterans of the war in Afghanistan have started a nationwide organization to combat official neglect of those who served in the war and to press for monuments honoring soldiers killed there, according to organizers of the group.

The formation of the group, which was organized with official support, represents the most significant response to the mounting discontent of Afghanistan veterans, a group whose concerns have only recently begun to emerge.

At a press conference organized Saturday by the youth department of the official press syndicate, Novosti, leaders of the group said they had already won official approval for construction of the first national memorial honoring soldiers killed in the fighting.

The national memorial is to be paid for by public contributions and money earned by volunteer work, the veterans said Saturday, and is likely to be erected in Moscow after a design competition.

Nominally the monument will honor Soviet combatants slain in all "internationalist" campaigns, from the Spanish Civil War of the 1930s to the 1968 Soviet incursion in Czechoslovakia. But the project is clearly aimed at the veterans of Afghanistan.

Leaders of the group also said that 2,000 service veterans who concluded a conference last week in Ashkhabad approved a list of demands including an end to discrimination against disabled veterans in housing and employment and better pensions for the families of those killed in the war.

The 10-day meeting in Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, a Soviet republic bordering Afghanistan, was conducted under the auspices of Komsomol, the youth arm of the Communist Party, in an effort to provide official support — and direction — for informal veterans groups that have sprung up around the country.

The work of the group was reported Saturday night on the prime-time television news program, and the full list of the veterans' demands is to be published in the official press.

Western diplomats estimate that at least half a million Soviet soldiers have served in Afghanistan, and that at least 12,000 have died. No estimate of casualties has been published in the Soviet press.

"Some soldiers would also like to know that number," said Vladimir

Klimov, a veterans' leader who served in Afghanistan in 1980 and 1981. "But at this point it is not available to us."

Somewhat like American soldiers who returned from Vietnam, veterans of Afghanistan often find that citizens prefer not to hear about the war or view it with distaste. There is no organized opposition to the Soviet military role, but a recent poll conducted in Moscow by French and Soviet pollsters found that a majority supported total withdrawal.

The veterans who spoke Saturday defended the Soviet decision to enter Afghanistan in 1979, although one, Yuri Severinichuk, who returned in 1982 and now heads a veterans' group in Moldavia, acknowledged that the war has damaged Soviet prestige.

Veterans of the eight-year-long war, often called "Afghantsi," have already organized in different cities, sometimes with local Komsomol support but often on their own.

Visitors to Leningrad in August were startled to see a crowd of 200 veterans in blue berets like those worn by Soviet paratroopers marching through the city in a demonstration intended to draw attention to the sacrifices of Afghanistans veterans.

Veterans who spoke Saturday said the vast majority of the groups were devoted to more constructive activities like providing solace and financial support to families of slain servicemen, who often receive minimal pensions, and offering sports training for youngsters approaching draft age.

The organization of the nationwide veterans' group is an effort by Komsomol to steer the veterans in what authorities consider a positive direction, and to make amends for Komsomol's admitted failure to fully address the problems.

The new group, affiliated with the Central Committee of Komsomol, is to press for better veterans' benefits, public respect for those who served, and physical training and indoctrination of teen-agers destined for military service.

Afghanistan veterans also complain that they do not receive all of the privileges accorded soldiers who served in World War II. Like veterans of earlier conflicts, Afghanistans veterans are entitled to a better choice of vacation times from their employers, easier entry into universities, and priority in getting telephones. But they are not guaranteed access to the special, better-supplied stores that serve older veterans.

## Selling of the Summit: How White House Uses 'Focus Groups'

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five men and six women who met in Philadelphia last month were given blank index cards and asked to write answers to two questions: What would be a good thing to happen to the United States? And who could bring it about?

The United States could have "peace with all its enemies," one of them wrote in response to the first question. And who could do that? "An extremely good president, Congress and Senate and a miracle from God."

The participants did not know it, but their answers to these questions and to questions about President Ronald Reagan and U.S.-Soviet relations were part of a White House drive to prepare for the summit meeting next month with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

A speech that Mr. Reagan is planning to deliver in Denver on Tuesday is a direct outgrowth of what the Philadelphia group had to say about the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense system.

The two-hour discussion was later scrutinized by high-ranking assistants to Mr. Reagan and by Richard Wirthlin, the president's longtime pollster, whose company set up two such sessions, known as

"focus groups," on Oct. 5 in anticipation of a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

The Philadelphia group talked about their impressions of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev and about their hopes and expectations for a summit meeting. They also responded to suggested themes and arguments about a treaty that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev are expected to sign to eliminate medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

The focus groups are a common tool in commercial marketing strategy and, increasingly, in political campaigns. Although not influencing the substance of the superpower diplomacy, the technique is an element of the strategy of selling the outcome of the summit meeting to the American people, which is the next step of summit diplomacy.

Although it was not disclosed at the time, the White House used similar groups before Mr. Reagan's meetings with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva and Reykjavik and before his State of the Union speeches.

In this case, the participants were recruited in Philadelphia by Mr. Wirthlin's company to reflect a cross-section of the population, but they were not told in advance the purpose of the sessions. They met after work in a specially outfitted room where Mr. Wirthlin's analysts could watch and listen to their reactions without being seen.

The president is given a summary of the focus group discussions. Mr. Wirthlin said it gives Mr. Reagan "an opportunity to listen to the voice of the average American and provides him a way to understand the hopes and aspirations" of the

**'The advantage of focus groups is that you can get people talking in their own words and language about problems. You can get underneath the numbers of a poll.'**

— Peter Hart, Democratic pollster

public "without anyone intervening between him and the public."

A Democratic Party pollster, Peter Hart, said that although a focus group "doesn't make a world," it can add a valuable dimension beyond public-opinion surveys.

"The advantage of focus groups is that you can get people talking in their own

words and language about problems," he said. "You can get underneath the numbers of a poll. You can get them to use words and phrases that you just can't get out of an interview. You get a depth and a feel."

The words and phrases used in Philadelphia will be echoed by Mr. Reagan in the weeks ahead.

The summit meeting next month is different from Mr. Reagan's previous meetings with Mr. Gorbachev because it is the first to center on the expected signing of a major arms-control agreement. The White House staff is using the focus group comments to help structure a campaign for Senate ratification of the intermediate nuclear forces treaty.

According to many public-opinion polls, the agreement generally enjoys wide support among Americans. But the Philadelphia focus groups demonstrated to White House strategists that many people remain ignorant of the details of the treaty and that Mr. Reagan has plenty of room to influence their impressions of it.

"We have an opportunity to develop the landscape, the playing field," said Thomas C. Griscom, the White House communications director, who is taking a leading role in the summit planning along with Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, the national security adviser. Mr. Griscom and General Powell head

a White House team trying to nail down the summit script, despite such problems as the collapse last Friday of plans for Mr. Gorbachev to address Congress.

One of the surprising findings from the Philadelphia focus group was that participants saw little direct benefit from an arms agreement that eliminated medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Rather, they attached more significance to the treaty as a "first step" toward reducing the big intercontinental nuclear missiles with which each superpower could attack the other.

This view of the treaty was evident when the focus groups were asked which themes they felt were most compelling for the summit meeting.

The highest score went to "First Step for Peace," which, according to the participants, was the most literal representation of how they felt. By contrast, the participants were ambivalent about "A Step in a New Direction." They were cool toward the theme "Little More Hope for the Human Heart."

The White House subsequently adopted the "first step" idea as the theme of the summit meeting. In a symbolic twist to show that the treaty is not the culmination of the meeting, but rather a starting point, the document is to be signed on the second day of Mr. Gorbachev's meetings, rather than at the end, White House officials said.

## Dhaka Police Fire On Crowd During Press Ban Protest

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Riot police fired blanks to break up street fighting here on Monday between government and opposition supporters.

The opposition called the rally to protest the government ban on the printing in national newspapers of statements and photographs of strike violence. It occurred during a nationwide anti-government strike aimed at forcing President Hussain Mohammad Ershad to resign.

Paramilitary forces fired 42 blank rounds to disperse the crowds in Dhaka, police said.

General Ershad, speaking to senior Home Ministry officials, said that he would "protect the sovereignty of the country to the last drop of my blood." Officials reported that he ordered police to get tougher with the protesters.

Earlier, riot police used bamboo batons to break up a rally in Dhaka by the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Home-made bombs were reported thrown.

Police arrested a journalist, who was Aftab Samad, a freelancer working for the British Broadcasting Corporation.



A Dhaka bicycle taxi driver wounded on Monday by a bomb explosion is wheeled to the hospital by colleagues.

## Nixon Offered Arms Advice to U.S. and Soviets

Reuters

NEW YORK — Former President Richard M. Nixon sought to broker a meeting and possibly an arms control deal between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Time magazine has reported.

Time obtained a 26-page confidential memorandum to Mr. Reagan in which Mr. Nixon reported that he had sought to persuade Mr. Gorbachev that he should do business with Mr. Reagan. The memorandum also tried to convince Mr. Reagan that he should seek a major strategic-arms deal.

Mr. Nixon wrote the memo after meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow in July 1986. Time said in its current issue.

Mr. Nixon told the Soviet leader that Mr. Reagan "could get Senate approval of any agreement he made." He added that failure to reach an agreement might make Mr. Reagan "a powerful critic."

"I don't believe anything I said during the conversation had a greater impact" on Mr. Gorbachev, Time quoted the memo as saying.

## For Three Days El Salvador Stopped the Fighting and Began Shooting.

For the past three years, the fighting in El Salvador stopped on three separate Sundays so more than 250,000 children could be vaccinated in a Unicef-initiated programme. This may sound an amazing feat, but it is only one example of how Unicef — by its apolitical nature — can help save thousands of children's lives.

As recently as 1983 only ten percent of children in the developing world were vaccinated against six of the top killer diseases: measles, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and diphtheria. But now almost eighty developing countries throughout the world have joined Unicef's campaign for Universal Child Immunization by 1990. With this

achievement, thousands of children who would otherwise die will have a chance to



survive. And the cost per child can be as low as \$5.00.

Universal Immunization is only one example of Unicef's commitment to the well-being of children in the developing world. In co-operation with local government partners, Unicef provides not only emergency relief, but material support, primary health care and education programmes which promote long-range community self-help. That is why Unicef gives children not just a food parcel for the day, but a survival kit for many years.

If you want to help us help children, buy Unicef Greeting Cards this holiday season, or contact your nearest Unicef National Committee for more information.

Children Count on Us. Can We Count on You?

**unicef**  
United Nations Children's Fund

THIS SPACE HAS BEEN DONATED BY SPONSORS

## NIGERIA: From Boom to Bust, Trying for a Comeback

(Continued from Page 1)

dent, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, who was wounded in the Biafra war, announced plans last summer for a phased return to civilian rule by 1992.

Determined to create "a new political generation," General Babangida moved in September to ban virtually all former politicians from running for office.

"The basic idea is that Nigeria starts with a clean slate," said Ray Ekpu, the editor of Newswatch, an independent weekly.

The blanket ban met with little outcry from Nigerians. Widespread corruption marred two earlier experiences with civilian rule.

The next events on the president's political calendar are local elections, which are to be held Dec. 12 on a nonparty basis. These are to be followed by a constitutional convention, the formation of two political parties, state elections, a national census, and a presidential election in 1992.

"It's going to be a rough five years for Babangida to get through," a senior Western diplomat in Nigeria said.

A major obstacle to creating a Western-style democracy is expected to be the carrying out of a national census. Most estimates put the population at 105 million, but no one knows for sure. The last accepted census was in 1963. Two others were canceled because of charges of fraud.

Counting heads bears directly on what may become the explosive issue in Nigeria in the late 1980s — religion.

Although no one knows whether Nigeria has more Moslems or Christians, most heads of state since independence have been Moslem northerners.

But recently, growing Islamic fundamentalism has strained Nigerian religious tolerance. Fundamentalist leaders have called for making Nigeria an Islamic state and for imposing Islamic law throughout the land.

Last March, religious animosity boiled over in the north. Three mosques were desecrated and about 100 churches were burned. Stung by the destruction, Christian leaders are raising money to rebuild.

"The Christians are not going to pull out from the north," said Anthony Oluibunmi Okogie, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Lagos.

If one half of a Christian is plucked out, we will pluck out a Moslem hair."

In early November, General Babangida threatened to silence radical religious leaders by warning: "Religious bigotry and zealotism have not helped to provide answers to the failures of the past."

With the United States traditionally the largest buyer, oil has accounted for 95 percent of Nigeria's exports. But because of falling energy prices, oil revenues fell from \$24 billion in 1980 to \$5.6 billion in 1986. At the same time, a million new people joined the labor pool each year.

Many Nigerians and Westerners agreed that radical surgery was needed, but nationalist sentiment precluded turning to the International Monetary Fund. Instead, the government ostentatiously rejected an IMF loan, and then adopted a "structural adjustment program" that was far more radical than what the fund would probably have imposed.

Fixed exchange rates were abolished and the value of the national currency, the naira, was allowed to float. It dropped from parity with the dollar to the current rate of well over four to the dollar.

Commodity marketing boards were abolished, allowing producers to sell their goods on the open market. Production of cocoa, cotton, and palm oil rebounded.

"The program is an impressive success," a European banker here said.

As the devaluation suddenly put a true price on imported goods, middle-class Nigerians found that

they could no longer afford foreign cars, shopping trips to London and university education in the United States.

The next round of austerity is expected to cut deeper. Prices of gasoline, electricity, telephone service, mail travel, and mail are to increase soon as government subsidies are withdrawn.

At 32 cents a gallon, gasoline is one-tenth the price of gas in neighboring Chad. Gas stations near Nigeria's borders routinely sell three times as much as stations in the interior, officials say.

With the cheapest jet fuel on the west coast of Africa, foreign airlines never leave Lagos without filling up.

As Nigeria seeks to pull out of six years of unbroken economic decline, Nigerians are trying to resolve a basic psychological conflict between the need to mesh smoothly with the rest of the world and their pride as the home to one out of five blacks in the world.

Playing to Nigeria's self-image as the world's future black superpower, Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigeria's foreign minister, urged his countrymen earlier this year to develop a "black bomb."

"Nigeria has a sacred responsibility to challenge the racial monopoly of nuclear weapons," he said. Since then, talk of developing a nuclear weapon has died down.

Mr. Akinyemi recently outlined his view of Nigeria in the world.

"Some of us dream of Nigeria being to blacks in the diaspora what Jerusalem is to Jews in the diaspora," he said.

He noted that Nigerian ambassadors, who are often the only representatives of black Africa in many world capitals, are instructed to reserve a third of their guest lists to "blacks in the diaspora."

"We are acutely aware that if we make it in this country, it will shine on the image of the international black community," he said. "If we fail, we will have denied very badly the image of the international black community."

## CUBANS: Atlanta Takeover

(Continued from Page 1)

three more hostages on Monday for health reasons.

"We do know who they are, and all the families have been notified," he said. Five to seven hostages were released Sunday, and 42 prisoners were freed.

Mr. Johnson demanded assurances of not being deported, were asking to be released.

"The most recent thing that I'm aware of was the demand for pure release — freedom, period," he said.

Prison officials promised not to move in unless the hostages were endangered.

"They always remind us that any attempt to rush the facility in any manner, armed or unarmed, they are going to kill the hostages," Mr. Johnson said. "They've made that very clear."

He said officials had evidence that the hostages had not been harmed.

The 1,000 prisoners at Oakdale rioted and set fires on Saturday following Friday's announcement of the U.S.-Cuban agreement.

Thirteen employees and inmates from the center were in stable condition with minor injuries, a hospital spokesman said.

Prison officials said the Cubans, after a day of squabbling, selected six spokesmen on Monday who talked with officials. About three-fourths of the prison complex was destroyed by rioting and fires, officials said.

Mr. Johnson said the inmates, armed with homemade weapons, did not believe government assurances that few of them would be deported to Cuba under the agreement.

He confirmed that 200 to 300 of the prisoners had been approved for parole and that 200 to 300 had their cases before review boards. He said most would have been approved.

Most of the Cubans to be deported were housed at the Atlanta and Louisiana facilities.

## London Gunman Shot Dead

Reuters

LONDON — A gunman was shot dead and another was wounded by the police on Monday after a car chase through London streets. Detectives in the suburb of Weymouth, in southeast London, said they were chasing three men who stole cash from a security van.

## DEATH NOTICE

**RICARDO FUENTES-NOYF**, Advertising Representative of the International Herald Tribune in Chile, passed away on Saturday, November 19, 1987. He will be missed by his colleagues.







NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
IBM	154.13	153.88	154.13	+0.25
AT&T	102.12	101.88	102.12	+0.24
GE	48.12	47.88	48.12	+0.24
Merck	52.12	51.88	52.12	+0.24
Boeing	72.12	71.88	72.12	+0.24
Amgen	42.12	41.88	42.12	+0.24
Novartis	32.12	31.88	32.12	+0.24
Amgen	22.12	21.88	22.12	+0.24
Novartis	12.12	11.88	12.12	+0.24
Amgen	8.12	7.88	8.12	+0.24

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	141,100,000
NYSE prev. close	2,010,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	141,100,000
NYSE prev. close	2,010,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	141,100,000
NYSE prev. close	2,010,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	141,100,000
NYSE prev. close	2,010,000,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	141,100,000
NYSE prev. close	2,010,000,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Vol.
154.13	153.88	154.13	+0.25	141,100,000
102.12	101.88	102.12	+0.24	141,100,000
48.12	47.88	48.12	+0.24	141,100,000
52.12	51.88	52.12	+0.24	141,100,000
72.12	71.88	72.12	+0.24	141,100,000

Monday's

# NYSE

Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Vol.
154.13	153.88	154.13	+0.25	141,100,000
102.12	101.88	102.12	+0.24	141,100,000
48.12	47.88	48.12	+0.24	141,100,000
52.12	51.88	52.12	+0.24	141,100,000
72.12	71.88	72.12	+0.24	141,100,000

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Vol.
154.13	153.88	154.13	+0.25	141,100,000
102.12	101.88	102.12	+0.24	141,100,000
48.12	47.88	48.12	+0.24	141,100,000
52.12	51.88	52.12	+0.24	141,100,000
72.12	71.88	72.12	+0.24	141,100,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
IBM	154.13	153.88	154.13	+0.25
AT&T	102.12	101.88	102.12	+0.24
GE	48.12	47.88	48.12	+0.24
Merck	52.12	51.88	52.12	+0.24
Boeing	72.12	71.88	72.12	+0.24
Amgen	42.12	41.88	42.12	+0.24
Novartis	32.12	31.88	32.12	+0.24
Amgen	22.12	21.88	22.12	+0.24
Novartis	12.12	11.88	12.12	+0.24

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Ch.	Vol.	High	Low
Govt	+0.12	141,100,000	154.13	153.88
Corp	+0.12	141,100,000	102.12	101.88
Muni	+0.12	141,100,000	48.12	47.88
Intl	+0.12	141,100,000	52.12	51.88
Hybrid	+0.12	141,100,000	72.12	71.88

NYSE Diary				
Class	Ch.	Vol.	High	Low
Govt	+0.12	141,100,000	154.13	153.88
Corp	+0.12	141,100,000	102.12	101.88
Muni	+0.12	141,100,000	48.12	47.88
Intl	+0.12	141,100,000	52.12	51.88
Hybrid	+0.12	141,100,000	72.12	71.88

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Class	Ch.	Vol.	High	Low
Govt	+0.12	141,100,000	154.13	153.88
Corp	+0.12	141,100,000	102.12	101.88
Muni	+0.12	141,100,000	48.12	47.88
Intl	+0.12	141,100,000	52.12	51.88
Hybrid	+0.12	141,100,000	72.12	71.88

Dow Jones Averages				
Class	Ch.	Vol.	High	Low
Govt	+0.12	141,100,000	154.13	153.88
Corp	+0.12	141,100,000	102.12	101.88
Muni	+0.12	141,100,000	48.12	47.88
Intl	+0.12	141,100,000	52.12	51.88
Hybrid	+0.12	141,100,000	72.12	71.88

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Vol.
154.13	153.88	154.13	+0.25	141,100,000
102.12	101.88	102.12	+0.24	141,100,000
48.12	47.88	48.12	+0.24	141,100,000
52.12	51.88	52.12	+0.24	141,100,000
72.12	71.88	72.12	+0.24	141,100,000

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Ch.	Vol.	High	Low
Govt	+0.12	141,100,000	154.13	153.88
Corp	+0.12	141,100,000	102.12	101.88
Muni	+0.12	141,100,000	48.12	47.88
Intl	+0.12	141,100,000	52.12	51.88
Hybrid	+0.12	141,100,000	72.12	71.88

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Vol.
154.13	153.88	154.13	+0.25	141,100,000
102.12	101.88	102.12	+0.24	141,100,000
48.12	47.88	48.12	+0.24	141,100,000
52.12	51.88	52.12	+0.24	141,100,000
72.12	71.88	72.12	+0.24	141,100,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## BUDGET: U.S. Accord Fails to Excite Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

ment the budget plan would be intense. "Are they going to really meet the commitments that were made by the negotiators, or is this going to be more of the same of trying to figure out easy ways out of hard problems?" he said.

Wall Street analysts said the monthlong effort to put the budget package together was far too long.

They said that the delays conveyed a sense of indecisiveness and politics-as-usual to the rest of the world, which already is worried that big U.S. trade and budget deficits are undermining global financial stability.

In Washington on Monday, the Treasury Department reported that the U.S. budget was in deficit by \$30.74 billion in October, the first month of the 1988 fiscal year, compared with \$25.29 billion in October 1986.

Analysts also noted that Friday's announcement did not include details of which taxes would be raised, which programs would be cut and how big the reductions would be.

The Merrill Lynch Market Letter said Monday that trading over the past few weeks appeared "to be part of a rebuilding process after the traumatic October break." It said the market probably would continue to "wobble until the damage, both technical and emotional, is repaired."

In addition to the budget agreement, "investors also are waiting for more conclusive evidence about what effect the October slide will have on the overall economy," said Anne Gregory, publisher of the newsletter.

"It seems about the budget or the economy is regarded as disappointing, we probably will see a near-term test of the 1,750 to 1,800 zone in the Dow," she said.

"On the other hand, a push above 2,027, the peak of the first rebound from the October plunge, would be encouraging," she said.

Trude Lattimer of Josephthal & Co. said, "The market is tired of worrying about the budget. The budget or the details are not going to dominate the scene." She said that the market would examine "each company and each industry to see how the budget impacts on them."

Ms. Lattimer, noting that Thanksgiving week has traditionally been a positive time for the market, said that investors remain "very, very cautious and any moves should be fairly modest."

"Investors would like to step in and become buyers," she said. "But at the same time, investors are trying to find out what this market is all about. They are waiting for a mini-bif. There is clearly a lot of indecision."

With the budget talks completed, she said, the market is looking for something else to worry about, "and interest rates may be next."

"This was a classic dull session," said Bill Lord, a trader at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "It's the holiday syndrome: If Monday is slow, don't expect much for Tuesday and Wednesday."

(AP, Reuters, UPI, AFP)

Base your investment strategy on the solid security of gold



Money you can trust.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE
154.13	153.88	IBM	+0.25	141,100,000	15.4	102.12	101.88	AT&T	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
48.12	47.88	GE	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	52.12	51.88	Merck	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
72.12	71.88	Boeing	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	42.12	41.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
32.12	31.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	22.12	21.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
12.12	11.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	8.12	7.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE
154.13	153.88	IBM	+0.25	141,100,000	15.4	102.12	101.88	AT&T	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
48.12	47.88	GE	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	52.12	51.88	Merck	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
72.12	71.88	Boeing	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	42.12	41.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
32.12	31.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	22.12	21.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
12.12	11.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	8.12	7.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE
154.13	153.88	IBM	+0.25	141,100,000	15.4	102.12	101.88	AT&T	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
48.12	47.88	GE	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	52.12	51.88	Merck	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
72.12	71.88	Boeing	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	42.12	41.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
32.12	31.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	22.12	21.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
12.12	11.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	8.12	7.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE
154.13	153.88	IBM	+0.25	141,100,000	15.4	102.12	101.88	AT&T	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
48.12	47.88	GE	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	52.12	51.88	Merck	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
72.12	71.88	Boeing	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	42.12	41.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
32.12	31.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	22.12	21.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
12.12	11.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	8.12	7.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE
154.13	153.88	IBM	+0.25	141,100,000	15.4	102.12	101.88	AT&T	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
48.12	47.88	GE	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	52.12	51.88	Merck	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
72.12	71.88	Boeing	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	42.12	41.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
32.12	31.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	22.12	21.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
12.12	11.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	8.12	7.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Vol.	PE
154.13	153.88	IBM	+0.25	141,100,000	15.4	102.12	101.88	AT&T	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
48.12	47.88	GE	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	52.12	51.88	Merck	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
72.12	71.88	Boeing	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	42.12	41.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
32.12	31.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	22.12	21.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4
12.12	11.88	Novartis	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4	8.12	7.88	Amgen	+0.24	141,100,000	15.4

(Continued on next left-hand page)

الاصول



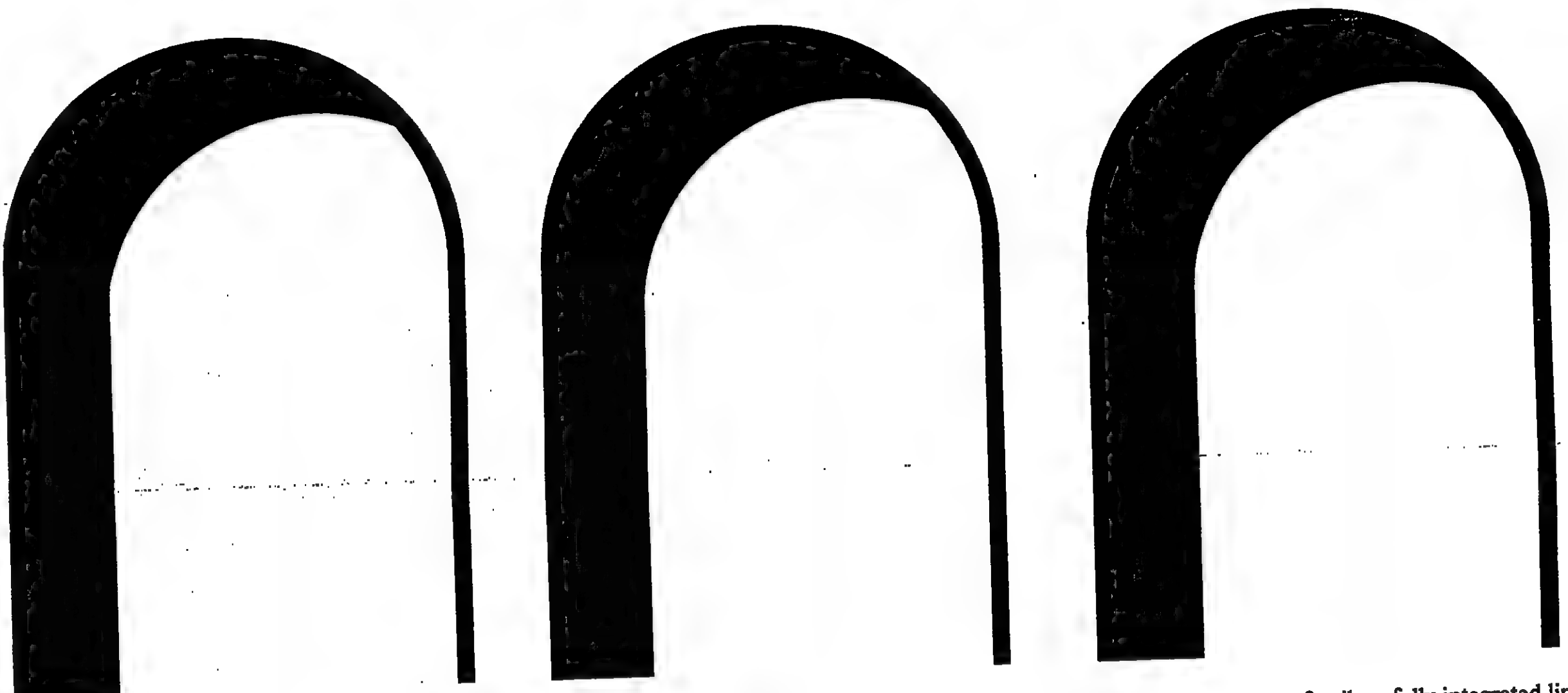








# It's time for a bridge.



Until now, even the most sophisticated minicomputer systems had their limitations. By their very design, they were incompatible with other competitors' systems. They were constraining, offering only short-lived, incomplete solutions that were closed like the systems themselves.

And the more manufacturers flooded the market with proprietary products and systems, the more closed the options for their customers became.

That's why Olivetti is introducing the "The Bridge". The first architecture specifically designed to make a system work together with other systems. And Olivetti is uniquely qualified to create such an architecture.

Unlike other companies, Olivetti is not shackled by marketing strategies, or indeed technologies, that close down rather than open up opportunities for customers.

With "The Bridge", Olivetti has developed all the

necessary features to offer a fully integrated system as well as the architecture to be completely open; open to working with other systems; open to future technological developments; open to growth.

Most important of all, it can evolve as your needs change. So as you build your system, none of the additions you make will cause your existing equipment to become obsolete.

From today, companies of all sizes can now be more competitive in the market-place by crossing "The Bridge". A bridge across the world of information systems. A bridge that links the past and present, the present and future.

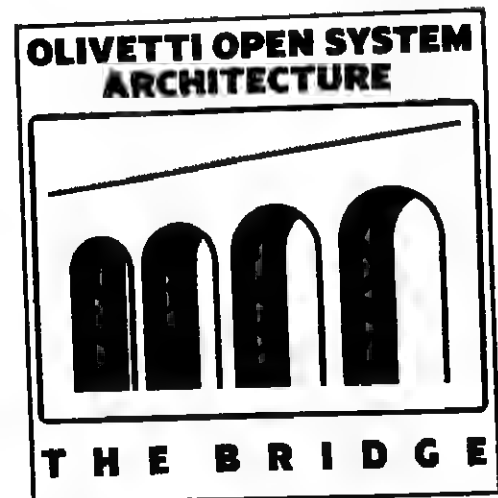
## Open System Architecture: the Olivetti solution

The backbone of Open System Architecture is the

LSX 3000 computer family, a fully integrated line of minicomputers linking two to two hundred users. Olivetti built the family on a UNIX system foundation, which conforms to the UNIX System V and X/OPEN standards. These minicomputers run a host of applications software designed to satisfy the most complex needs. And naturally they continue to support MOS, the Olivetti operating system developed for specific market sectors.

Communications among systems is facilitated by a range of Olinet products meeting the ISO/OSI standard. With full connectivity to the PC world of MS-DOS and the corporate database, wherever it may be.

Olivetti is represented in all European, Far Eastern and Western countries. For further information about Olivetti systems please contact the Marketing Department of the Olivetti Head Office in your country.



# olivetti

UNIX is a trademark of AT&T Bell Laboratories  
MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft Inc.

## Nixon Offered Arms Advice to U.S. and Soviet

Reuters

NEW YORK — Former President Richard M. Nixon yesterday offered a meeting and possible arms control deal between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The Time magazine has reported.

Time obtained a 26-page confidential memorandum to Reagan in which Mr. Nixon wrote that he had sought to persuade Gorbachev that he should discuss with Mr. Reagan. The memorandum also tried to convince Reagan that he should seek a strategic-arms deal.

Mr. Nixon wrote the memorandum with Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow in July 1986. Time has current access.

Mr. Nixon told the Soviet that Mr. Reagan "could gain approval of any agreement made." He added that the reach an agreement might Mr. Reagan "a powerful one."

"I don't believe anything during the conversation had greater impact" on Mr. Gorbachev, Time quoted the memo as saying.

## CUBANS: Atlanta Taken

(Continued from Page 1)

three more hostages on Monday. He said the families have been told that five to seven hostages were released Sunday, and four surrendered.

Mr. Johnson said there were earlier demands for the release of the hostages, but they were not met.

"The more recent thing is aware of was the demand for release — freedom and peace," he said.

Prison officials promised to release the hostages if the demand was met.

"They always remained in the hands of the Cuban government," Johnson said. "They were never released."

He said officials had said that the hostages had been released.

The 100 prisoners who were released and set free in the hands of the Cuban government, Johnson said.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.

Johnson said the Cuban government was not going to release the hostages.



# UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY IN ROTTERDAM ON INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS FROM ARGENTINA

(Rotterdam, 8-9 December 1987)

A special occasion for European investors to negotiate with the sponsors of specific industrial projects from private and public sectors of Argentina. More than 70 industrial projects were specially prepared for this event. The projects covering the sectors on food processing, forestry and lumbering, chemicals and mining, metalurgic, leather and fur processing, textiles, and computing, range from \$ 500.000 to \$ 31 million.

This special forum for Argentina projects promotion is being held during the EuroLatina Trade Fair in the forthcoming month of December in Rotterdam.

Please contact today:  
Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Rotterdam,  
The Netherlands,  
Dept. International Relations, Mr. J. Verolme,  
Tel. (0)10 - 405 77 77,  
Telex 23760,  
Telefax (0)10 - 414 57 64



CURRENCY MARKETS

# Dollar Slips in Budget Reaction

**NEW YORK** — The dollar closed lower Monday against major currencies amid uncertainty over the new U.S. budget-cutting package, dealers said.

Dealers were disappointed in the agreement reached Friday, which would cut spending and raise revenues by \$76 billion over fiscal 1988 and 1989.

"We wrestled with the budget for weeks and got nothing out of the wrestling match," said a dealer at one U.S. bank.

Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, voiced a widespread market concern when he said Monday that it remained to be seen whether Congress would approve the budget cuts.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6740 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6825 at the close Friday, and at 134.80 yen, down from 135.60. The dollar was also weaker against the British pound, which closed at \$1.7840, against \$1.778 on Friday.

Dealers said there was uncertainty on how Japan and West Germany would react to the U.S. deficit cuts and on whether Congress would weaken the accord.

"None of the traders seem willing to stick their necks out right

London Dollar Rates		
Closing	1987	1986
Deutsche mark	1.6825	1.6825
Pound sterling	1.7840	1.7840
Japanese yen	134.80	135.60
Swiss franc	1.4880	1.4880
French franc	5.7825	5.7825

Source: Reuters

now," said Bob Hatcher of Barclays Bank.

Earlier, the dollar closed lower in Europe amid worries about the U.S. budget-cutting package, dealers said.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.6680 DM, down from 1.6803 DM at Friday's close, and at 134.65 yen, down from 135.50. The British pound rose to \$1.7905 against the dollar from \$1.7803 on Friday.

The dollar stayed within narrow ranges all day after opening more than 1 penny lower.

Analysis noted that details of the deficit-cutting package remained unclear and that the plan might be altered during debate in Congress. Many dealers said that the dollar's immediate prospects were unclear.

Noting that many operators were still holding short dollar positions, one dealer said that lack of a firm downward trend Monday might herald short-covering ahead

of the Thanksgiving holiday in the United States on Thursday.

"Personally," said one dealer, "I think we've probably seen the lows for the year for the dollar."

Mr. Hatcher of Barclays, referring to the budget accord, said: "The actual reductions in spending don't seem to have satisfied the market. The bottom line seems to be a lower dollar over the medium to long term."

Despite the dollar's bearish tone, dealers expected the dollar to trade in a narrow range for the week. U.S. corporations are expected to be closed both Thursday and Friday for the Thanksgiving holiday. The Tokyo market was closed Monday for a holiday.

Dealers said participants are unwilling to sell dollars heavily after Friday's volatile trading.

Traders are awaiting economic figures due next month on the impact on the U.S. economy of the October collapse in share prices.

A response to the budget package by West Germany and Japan could lay the groundwork for a meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations, though no plans have been announced for such a meeting. The Group of Seven could agree on steps to stabilize the world economic situation.

## Central Bank In Oslo Tries to Prop Up Krone

**OSLO** — Norway's central bank bought kroner Monday in the foreign exchange markets to try to stem a flood of selling of confidence in the economy.

The bank declined comment. The kroner had fallen by 0.8 percent Monday against a basket of 14 trade-weighted currencies.

"Big international investors in the markets have no more confidence in Norway's economy," said Oystein Lund of Den Norske Creditbank.

Dealers said the crisis at Statoil, the state-controlled oil firm, had damaged confidence. They also cited the fall in the dollar's value and the fact that oil prices have slipped.

Statoil's managing director, Arve Johnsen, said Sunday he would resign if Statoil's new board asked him to, and Oil Minister Arne Oeien said Monday he expected the board to do so. Mr. Johnsen has been criticized over cost overruns in a refinery project; Statoil's old board resigned last week.

## GLOBAL: Regulators Challenged By Interdependent Yet 'National' Markets

(Continued from first finance page) Corp. and the Bank of China, the Beijing bank that handles foreign exchange and international settlements.

The ready availability of cash or liquidity to the financial system is important because the inability of one participant to meet its obligations can set off a chain reaction of failures. In 1931, when the markets

In recent years, central banks from leading Western nations, acting under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements, in Basel, Switzerland, have agreed on guidelines for international bank supervision and responsibility for serving as lender of last resort.

These statements, one in 1975 and another in 1983, called the Basel Concordats, grew out of ripples in the international financial system

agreements are vague because of national disputes and the reluctance of central bankers to make specific commitments in public.

Lowell L. Bryan, a director of the consulting company McKinsey & Co., who specializes in financial institutions, favors the establishment of a world central bank.

"The lender of last resort falls on national central banks," he said, and there is a "question about whether central banks will favor their own institutions; their own nationalities."

Securities regulators are not as well coordinated. But last week's remarks by Mr. Maude, the British minister for corporate affairs, suggested that discussions among regulators of 10 countries, which have focused on enforcement questions, could broaden like those of the bank regulators, to include issues such as common accounting, auditing, and disclosure standards.

"The payments system is where defaults would take place," Mr. Bryan, the financial consultancy executive, said. "We need more of a risk-free settlement system."

well coordinated. But last week's remarks by Mr. Maude, the British minister for corporate affairs, suggested that discussions among regulators of 10 countries, which have focused on enforcement questions, could broaden like those of the bank regulators, to include issues such as common accounting, auditing, and disclosure standards.

"The payments system is where defaults would take place," Mr. Bryan, the financial consultancy executive, said. "We need more of a risk-free settlement system."

Securities regulators are not as well coordinated. But last week's remarks by Mr. Maude, the British minister for corporate affairs, suggested that discussions among regulators of 10 countries, which have focused on enforcement questions, could broaden like those of the bank regulators, to include issues such as common accounting, auditing, and disclosure standards.

"The payments system is where defaults would take place," Mr. Bryan, the financial consultancy executive, said. "We need more of a risk-free settlement system."

Securities regulators are not as well coordinated. But last week's remarks by Mr. Maude, the British minister for corporate affairs, suggested that discussions among regulators of 10 countries, which have focused on enforcement questions, could broaden like those of the bank regulators, to include issues such as common accounting, auditing, and disclosure standards.

"The payments system is where defaults would take place," Mr. Bryan, the financial consultancy executive, said. "We need more of a risk-free settlement system."

## GERMAN: Tepid Growth

(Continued from first finance page) could be above the rate expected by the council," they said.

The United States and most of West Germany's European trading partners have pressed Bonn repeatedly to quicken the pace of economic growth as a means of boosting import levels and reducing global trade imbalances. The West German economy is Europe's largest.

Since the global stock market collapse, some domestic economists have also called for the government to stimulate growth by moving up implementation of tax cuts scheduled for 1990, to guard against global recession. Despite the pressure, the government has promised only to consider possible measures and has firmly rejected advancing the tax cuts, citing inflationary fears.

That view was supported by four of the council members. Only Rudiger Pohl, who is an economic advisor to the opposition Social Democratic party, supported the demands for faster growth.

Mr. Pohl said growth in the medium term had to be strengthened because the weak rate would continue through 1988.

"This suggests, contrary to the opinion of the majority of the council, that the tax reforms should be implemented as soon as possible," Mr. Pohl said. He also urged the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, to continue its relatively expansive monetary policies.

Private economists took issue with some components of the forecast.

"My projections are for GNP growth of 1.3 percent in 1988," said Brendan Brown, an international economist with County NatWest in London. "The main depressive influence will be export volume, which I see growing only about 1.5 percent, rather than the 3.5 percent predicted by the West German economic research institutes."

## Complete Flexibility + Unique Spread = Reassuring Investment.

Now there's a way to spread your investments between four respected international trusts, all managed by Europe's largest independent investment Group. It's called the Robeco Geneva Account.

Switch with your needs. You can invest in, or switch between, any of the trusts through a single entry point - your Geneva Account. And since each trust concentrates on a different market - from equities to bonds and property - it gives you the flexibility you need in today's markets in order to maintain a balanced spread between income and capital growth, performance and security.

In fact, had you invested US \$10,000 through the Robeco Geneva Account three years ago, your investment could have grown by 31.2% a year to a reassuring \$22,590 as of 31.10.87.

The integrity of Switzerland. Since this Account is based in Geneva, you can also rely on the confidentiality and efficiency of Switzerland's financial system. While a minimum investment of only \$5,000 means you don't have to stretch your resources to reap significant rewards.

Send for more information today. \*Assuming investments were spread evenly throughout our 4 trusts from 31.10.84 to 31.10.87 and with income reinvested.

To: The Manager, Robeco S.A. Genève, Case Postale 114, CH-1215 Genève 15. I'm interested in your Robeco Geneva Account. Please tell me more.

Mr/Mrs/Miss (Please delete where appropriate)

Name (Surname and initials)

Full Address

Postcode Country

ROBECO GENEVA ACCOUNT

## JAPAN: The Lessons of Spending More, Saving Less Seem to Be Sinking In

(Continued from Page 1) recovery. A reflationary spending package worth 6.5 trillion yen (\$48.5 billion), announced by the government earlier this year, has begun to fuel demand, particularly in the construction industry.

Stock market gains, rising wages and a dramatic rise in property prices this year have encouraged increased spending among individuals. This has helped spur a 7 percent increase in capital investment, according to a recent survey by Industrial Bank of Japan, which forecast investment growth of only 4.6 percent last March.

Nationwide statistics for the trend in Japan's savings rate are not yet available for 1987, but in a narrow government survey of wage earners the savings rate dropped to 17 percent by the end of August from 21.3 percent in 1986.

Among manufacturers, fixed investment is continuing a slowdown that began with the yen's rise in late 1985. But the 3 percent drop anticipated in the recent Industrial Bank survey compares with an expectation in March of a 5 percent decline.

Sony Corp., Hitachi Ltd., Sanyo and other leading Japanese corpo-

rations have all announced plans over the past several weeks to boost capital-investment plans. Broad gains in corporate profits are now forecast for the first time since in two years.

The nature of the recovery has also altered Japan's import mix. Consumer goods now account for almost a third of total imports as measured in dollar terms, compared with 18 percent at the end of 1985. A corresponding decline in raw materials imports has been evident during the same period.

This is significant, some economists believe, because it suggests that imports will begin to increase at a faster rate than in the past. Demand for consumer products will prove more elastic than demand for raw materials, according to that view.

"As far as import consumption goes, I think it's very much a secular shift," said David Gerstenhaber, senior economist at Morgan Stanley International Ltd. in Tokyo. "A lot of conditions have changed dramatically in a very short period of time."

For much of the year, the largest gains in imports have come from Asia and Europe. Imports from

South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong are up more than 50 percent in dollar terms this year, reflecting greater Japanese investment in the region and higher consumption of intermediate goods such as electronic components.

Growth in imports from the United States was disappointing until recently. But a bulge in Japan's gold purchases from the United States last year has exaggerated the lag, economists say.

Excluding that item, growth in U.S. sales to Japan now almost matches the 25 percent increase recorded in imports from Europe so far this year.

Accordingly, there is some optimism that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which has become a dangerous political irritant in the U.S. Congress, will shrink substantially next year. A number of economists expect the imbalance to approach \$35 billion a year from now.

The question now is how long the Japanese consumption boom will last. Despite the long-term significance of new buying patterns and a slowly changing attitude toward savings, the economy's health is still underpinned by Japan's traditional export markets.

While manufacturers have adjusted well to the higher value of the yen, further increases - above the level of 130 yen to the dollar - are likely to be newly painful for Japanese exporters, economists say. So, of course, would a downturn in the U.S. economy.

"We'll maintain this pace until next fall, when the U.S. economy will go into recession," predicted Hiroshi Takeuchi, managing director and chief economist at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan.

"When exports come down rapidly again, wages will remain static and spending will drop."

In the longer term, Japan's ability to continue shifting toward domestic growth is likely to depend on how effectively Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who took office earlier this month, can push through a number of stimulative economic reforms. But the momentum that has emerged this year is viewed widely as a lasting phenomenon.

"Domestic demand is growing so rapidly that the impact of further declines in export volume is unlikely to be particularly significant," Mr. Gerstenhaber asserted.



## We send smiles to 135 countries.

From the top of the world to way down under. You can send a beautiful gift of flowers just about anywhere for any occasion. Look for the Mercury man logo.



After the tussle.

OVER A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE IN DISTILLING FINE MALT WHISKY HAS PRODUCED THE SPECIAL SUBTLE QUALITIES OF CARDHU, AN EXCEPTIONALLY ELEGANT MALT WHISKY WITH A SMOOTH WARMTH.



Trademark of Interflora, Inc.

©1987 FTDA.

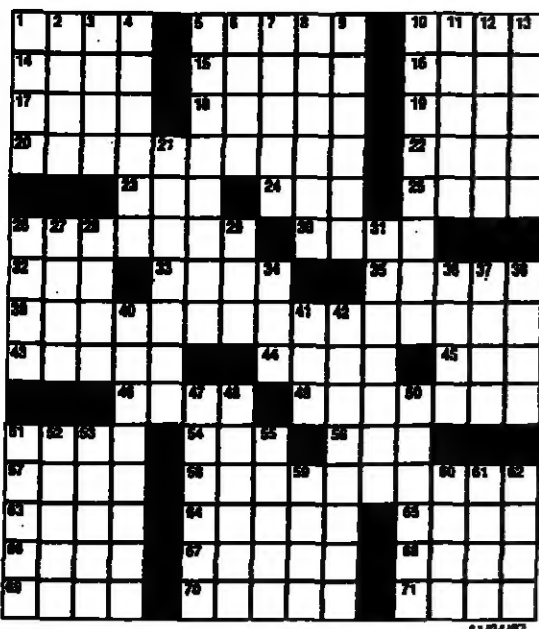












**ACROSS**

1 First fratricide  
10 Japanese religious center  
14 Actress Sommer  
15 Apportion  
16 Victim of 1  
17 Reclines  
18 Free  
19 Servant  
20 Leonardo masterpiece, with "The" 22  
22 — Mora, memorable Italian statesman  
23 Some M.L.T. grads  
24 — Diego  
25 Offshore bazaar  
26 Written order  
28 Expert  
32 Telescope part  
33 Wed  
38 Gossipy place  
43 Meuse River city  
44 Word with fatted or golden  
45 Break a fast  
46 A homophone for meat  
49 Newspaper V.I.P.s

**DOWN**

1 Monastery part  
2 Former Jordanian queen  
3 D.D.E.'s namesakes  
4 Flirted together  
5 Staircase railing part  
6 Crooked  
7 Hoof sounds  
8 Namesakes of a Hebrew prophet  
9 Trisram  
10 Shandy's creator  
11 White poplar  
12 Peg Worthington's creator  
13 — a sudden (unexpectedly)  
21 Liner's path  
26 Tatami  
27 Yearn  
28 Fails  
31 Hoodlum  
34 Dry, as wine  
36 Idea: Comb. form  
37 Rent  
38 Tolkien creatures  
40 Teacher of Saul of Tarsus: Acts 22:3  
41 Scottish negative  
42 "Mosses from 40—"  
47 Hawthorne  
48 Adjective for 1  
50 Syranid praise to God  
51 Scoops  
52 Dispute  
53 Japanese poem  
55 Islands north of Tonga  
59 Second Gospel  
60 Sea bird  
61 Peacockish creator  
62 Ferrara name

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.



**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOIPT  
DURIL  
GHATED  
LIVERI

Print answer here:

Friday's Jumble: LATHE WAGER BANGLE ADRIFF  
Answer: They attacked the nurseryman because they found him involved in this—GRAFTING

# WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Berlin	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Brussels	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Frankfurt	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
London	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Madrid	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Munich	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Paris	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Rome	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Stockholm	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Vienna	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Zurich	10	7	W 10-15	0.0

ASIA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Beijing	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Delhi	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
London	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Manila	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Osaka	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Seoul	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Tokyo	10	7	W 10-15	0.0

AFRICA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Cairo	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Harare	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Johannesburg	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
London	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Nairobi	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Paris	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Rome	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Stockholm	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Vienna	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Zurich	10	7	W 10-15	0.0

LATIN AMERICA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Buenos Aires	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Caracas	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
La Paz	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Managua	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Medan	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
San Jose	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Santiago	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Tegucigalpa	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Yaguajay	10	7	W 10-15	0.0

NORTH AMERICA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Anchorage	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Atlanta	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Boston	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Chicago	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Denver	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Detroit	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Houston	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Los Angeles	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Madrid	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Manila	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Medan	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
San Jose	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Santiago	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Tegucigalpa	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Yaguajay	10	7	W 10-15	0.0

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Amman	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Beirut	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Cairo	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Damascus	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Jerusalem	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
London	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Manila	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Medan	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
San Jose	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Santiago	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Tegucigalpa	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Yaguajay	10	7	W 10-15	0.0

OCEANIA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Auckland	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Brisbane	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Canberra	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Christchurch	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Dunedin	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Hamilton	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
London	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Manila	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Medan	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
San Jose	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Santiago	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Tegucigalpa	10	7	W 10-15	0.0
Yaguajay	10	7	W 10-15	0.0

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

MANY MASKS

A Life of Frank Lloyd Wright  
By Brendan Gill, 544 pages, \$24.95. The Putnam Publishing Group Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Benjamin Forgey

TWENTY-EIGHT years after his death, in an age of architectural stardom he helped to create, Frank Lloyd Wright remains the most famous American architect. Today, even more than during his lifetime, Wright's name is marketable; objects he designed, including buildings or parts of them, fetch ever-increasing prices at auction or in private sales; unexecuted plans he made are bought up and built. And, of course, his long and tumultuous life continues to fascinate.

In this biography — informative, entertaining, gossipy, contentious, affectionate, irreverent and, ultimately, reverential — Brendan Gill brings Wright the man alive as no previous biographer has done. Gill, a long-time writer for The New Yorker magazine, first encountered Wright in splendid old age, at a time when the architect was traveling constantly between the remarkable working retreats he had created — the Taliesins, east and west — and to and from campuses and cities around the country. At the Taliesins Wright enjoyed

his status as "resident deity" while in New York and elsewhere he relished his role as a "professional great man" — the last part among the many masks, Gill says, the architect had adopted to cultivate jobs, clients, admirers and fame while shielding himself and his exceptional talent from criticism, due and undue. Gill's portrait, though sympathetic, is unflinching. The Wright that emerges from his scrutiny is, in the abstract, like Nietzsche's superman — a passionate creator whose gift to the world "far outweighs the persistent, outrageous selfishness of the giver." Gill's Wright, simply put, is a genius; there's no other word to encompass his architectural achievements. But he also is a complex, vital, specific human being — "a virtuoso at bearing false witness" — a confidence man of infinite charm who, "disconcertingly," turned out "to be as great as he said he was."

Wright's autobiography, published initially in 1932 when he was 63 and almost literally out of work, and expanded for a second version published in 1944, remains his great testament but, as Gill is not the first to point out, it is notoriously unreliable.

Gill's work is, decisively, a life and not an architectural or intellectual history, though, since Wright is his subject, he thoroughly covers the architectural ground. He's opinionated — the Beth Shalom Synagogue near Philadelphia, the best of Wright's late works, he says, notwithstanding the Guggenheim Museum. He is literally "Uniting Temple, the strangely glorious early Wright church in Oak Park, owes a great deal to Joseph Maria Olbrich and the turn-of-the-century Vienna Secession, he proves, notwithstanding Wright's protestations to the contrary. He is pointedly irreverent — "for all [Wright's] preaching to the contrary, he, too, often permitted his structures to dominate a landscape instead of accommodating to it."

But for systematic interpretation of the architecture readers might want to turn to the many specialized volumes. Gill's book, however, fascinates in ways none of the others possibly can — reading it is like sitting down for a few evenings with a contrary, brilliant, extraordinary soul, and being mesmerized despite all.

Benjamin Forgey is architecture critic of The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

YEARS ago, women's chess was generally stodgy, lacking aggression and fireworks. That's not true any more.

The leading women today — Maya Chiburdinova of the Soviet Union, the current world champion; her compatriot, Nona Gavrilashvili, a former titleholder; Pia Cramling of Sweden and Zsuzsa Polgar of Hungary, all play a hard-hitting game with bright tactics to complement their solid positional play.

An example is the game between Polgar and Jean-Luc Costa of Switzerland in the Brocco International Open Tournament in San Bernardino, Switzerland. When Polgar initiates an old-fashioned Queen's Pawn Opening, as she did here with 3 P-K3, it is for the sake of variety. There is nothing in the current repertory with which she is not acquainted.

Costa's 5... Q-R4ch? was destined to set him up for a tempo-wasting retreat later. Moreover, this queen development was incapable of obtaining an exchange of bishops — if that's what he hoped for — because 10... B-R5 drops a place to 11 P-Q4. After 13 R-QB1, the correct way to anticipate 14 P-B3 was 13... P-P3. Costa played the usual positional, recapture would have been 14 P-P3 but Polgar wanted 14... B-R5. Costa was afraid to develop 14... B-N2 in view of the



possible 15 N/4-K3, Q-Q3; 16 N-K1; 17 N-N3; 18 R-K1; 19 R-N1; 20 B-B3; 21 B-B3; 22 B-B3; 23 B-B3; 24 B-B3; 25 B-B3; 26 B-B3; 27 B-B3; 28 B-B3; 29 B-B3; 30 B-B3; 31 B-B3; 32 B-B3; 33 B-B3; 34 B-B3; 35 B-B3; 36 B-B3; 37 B-B3; 38 B-B3; 39 B-B3; 40 B-B3; 41 B-B3; 42 B-B3; 43 B-B3; 44 B-B3; 45 B-B3; 46 B-B3; 47 B-B3; 48 B-B3; 49 B-B3; 50 B-B3; 51 B-B3; 52 B-B3; 53 B-B3; 54 B-B3; 55 B-B3; 56 B-B3; 57 B-B3; 58 B-B3; 59 B-B3; 60 B-B3; 61 B-B3; 62 B-B3; 63 B-B3; 64 B-B3; 65 B-B3; 66 B-B3; 67 B-B3; 68 B-B3; 69 B-B3; 70 B-B3; 71 B-B3; 72 B-B3; 73 B-B3; 74 B-B3; 75 B-B3; 76 B-B3; 77 B-B3; 78 B-B3; 79 B-B3; 80 B-B3; 81 B-B3; 82 B-B3; 83 B-B3; 84 B-B3; 85 B-B3; 86 B-B3; 87 B-B3; 88 B-B3; 89 B-B3; 90 B-B3; 91 B-B3; 92 B-B3; 93 B-B3; 94 B-B3; 95 B-B3; 96 B-B3; 97 B-B3; 98 B-B3; 99 B-B3; 100 B-B3; 101 B-B3; 102 B-B3; 103 B-B3; 104 B-B3; 105 B-B3; 106 B-B3; 107 B-B3; 108 B-B3; 109 B-B3; 110 B-B3; 111 B-B3; 112 B-B3; 113 B-B3; 114 B-B3; 115 B-B3; 116 B-B3; 117 B-B3; 118 B-B3; 119 B-B3; 120 B-B3; 121 B-B3; 122 B-B3; 123 B-B3; 124 B-B3; 125 B-B3; 126 B-B3; 127 B-B3; 128 B-B3; 129 B-B3; 130 B-B3; 131 B-B3; 132 B-B3; 133 B-B3; 134 B-B3; 135 B-B3; 136 B-B3; 137 B-B3; 138 B-B3; 139 B-B3; 140 B-B3; 141 B-B3; 142 B-B3; 143 B-B3; 144 B-B3; 145 B-B3; 146 B-B3; 147 B-B3; 148 B-B3; 149 B-B3; 150 B-B3; 151 B-B3; 152 B-B3; 153 B-B3; 154 B-B3; 155 B-B3; 156 B-B3; 157 B-B3; 158 B-B3; 159 B-B3; 160 B-B3; 161 B-B3; 162 B-B3; 163 B-B3; 164 B-B3; 165 B-B3; 166 B-B3; 167 B-B3; 168 B-B3; 169 B-B3; 170 B-B3; 171 B-B3; 172 B-B3; 173 B-B3; 174 B-B3; 175 B-B3; 176 B-B3; 177 B-B3; 178 B-B3; 179 B-B3; 180 B-B3; 181 B-B3; 182 B-B3; 183 B-B3; 184 B-B3; 185 B-B3; 186 B-B3; 187 B-B3; 188 B-B3; 189 B-B3; 190 B-B3; 191 B-B3; 192 B-B3; 193 B-B3; 194 B-B3; 195 B-B3; 196 B-B3; 197 B-B3; 198 B-B3; 199 B-B3; 200 B-B3; 201 B-B3; 202 B-B3; 203 B-B3; 204 B-B3; 205 B-B3; 206 B-B3; 207 B-B3; 208 B-B3; 209 B-B3; 210 B-B3; 211 B-B3; 212 B-B3; 213 B-B3; 214 B-B3; 215 B-B3; 216 B-B3; 217 B-B3; 218 B-B3; 219 B-B3; 220 B-B3; 221 B-B3; 222 B-B3; 223 B-B3; 224 B-B3; 225 B-B3; 226 B-B3; 227 B-B3; 228 B-B3; 229 B-B3; 230 B-B3; 231 B-B3; 232 B-B3; 233 B-B3; 234 B-B3; 235 B-B3; 236 B-B3; 237 B-B3; 238 B-B3; 239 B-B3; 240 B-B3; 241 B-B3; 242 B-B3; 243 B-B3; 244 B-B3; 245 B-B3; 246 B-B3; 247 B-B3; 248 B-B3; 249 B-B3; 250 B-B3; 251 B-B3; 252 B-B3; 253 B-B3; 254 B-B3; 255 B-B3; 256 B-B3; 257 B-B3; 258 B-B3; 259 B-B3; 260 B-B3; 261 B-B3; 262 B-B3; 263 B-B3; 264 B-B3; 265 B-B3; 266 B-B3; 267 B-B3; 268 B-B3; 269 B-B3; 270 B-B3; 271 B-B3; 272 B-B3; 273 B-B3; 274 B-B3; 275 B-B3; 276 B-B3; 277 B-B3; 278 B-B3; 279 B-B3; 280 B-B3; 281 B-B3; 282 B-B3; 283 B-B3; 284 B-B3; 285 B-B3; 286 B-B3; 287 B-B3; 288 B-B3; 289 B-B3; 290 B-B3; 291 B-B3; 292 B-B3; 293 B-B3; 294 B-B3; 295 B-B3; 296 B-B3; 297 B-B3; 298 B-B3; 299 B-B3; 300 B-B3; 301 B-B3; 302 B-B3; 303 B-B3; 304 B-B3; 305 B-B3; 306 B-B3; 307 B-B3; 308 B-B3; 309 B-B3; 310 B-B3; 311 B-B3; 312 B-B3; 313 B-B3; 314 B-B3; 315 B-B3; 316 B-B3; 317 B-B3; 318 B-B3; 319 B-B3; 320 B-B3; 321 B-B3; 322 B-B3; 323 B-B3; 324 B-B3; 325 B-B3; 326 B-B3; 327 B-B3; 328 B-B3; 329 B-B3; 330 B-B3; 331 B-B3; 332 B-B3; 333 B-B3; 334 B-B3; 335 B-B3; 336 B-B3; 337 B-B3; 338 B-B3; 339 B-B3; 340 B-B3; 341 B-B3; 342 B-B3; 343 B-B3; 344 B-B3; 345 B-B3; 346 B-B3; 347 B-B3; 348 B-B3; 349 B-B3; 350 B-B3; 351 B-B3; 352 B-B3; 353 B-B3; 354 B-B3; 355 B-B3; 356 B-B3; 357 B-B3; 358 B-B3; 359 B-B3; 360 B-B3; 361 B-B3; 362 B-B3; 363 B-B3; 364 B-B3; 365 B-B3; 366 B-B3; 367 B-B3; 368 B-B3; 369 B-B3; 370 B-B3; 371 B-B3; 372 B-B3; 373 B-B3; 374 B-B3; 375 B-B3; 376 B-B3; 377 B-B3; 378 B-B3; 379 B-B3; 380 B-B3; 381 B-B3; 382 B-B3; 383 B-B3; 384 B-B3; 385 B-B3; 386 B-B3; 387 B-B3; 388 B-B3; 389 B-B3; 390 B-B3; 391 B-B3; 392 B-B3; 393 B-B3; 394 B-B3; 395 B-B3; 396 B-B3; 397 B-B3; 398 B-B3; 399 B-B3; 400 B-B3; 401 B-B3; 402 B-B3; 403 B-B3; 404 B-B3; 405 B-B3; 406 B-B3; 407 B-B3; 408 B-B3; 409 B-B3; 410 B-B3; 411 B-B3; 412 B-B3; 413 B-B3; 414 B-B3; 415 B-B3; 416 B-B3; 417 B-B3; 418 B-B3; 419 B-B3; 420 B-B3; 421 B-B3; 422 B-B3; 423 B-B3; 424 B-B3; 425 B-B3; 426 B-B3; 427 B-B3; 428 B-B3; 429 B-B3; 430 B-B3; 431 B-B3; 432 B-B3; 433 B-B3; 434 B-B3; 435 B-B3; 436 B-B3; 437 B-B3; 438 B-B3; 439 B-B3; 440 B-B3; 441 B-B3; 442 B-B3; 443 B-B3; 444 B-B3; 445 B-B3; 446 B-B3; 447 B-B3; 448 B-B3; 449 B-B3; 450 B-B3; 451 B-B3; 452 B-B3; 453 B-B3; 454 B-B3; 455 B-B3; 456 B-B3; 457 B-B3; 458 B-B3; 459 B-B3; 460 B-B3; 461 B-B3; 462 B-B3; 463 B-B3; 464 B-B3; 465 B-B3; 466 B-B3; 467 B-B3; 468 B-B3; 469 B-B3; 470 B-B3; 471 B-B3; 472 B-B3; 473 B-B3; 474 B-B3; 475 B-B3; 476 B-B3; 477 B-B3; 478 B-B3; 479 B-B3; 480 B-B3; 481 B-B3; 482 B-B3; 483 B-B3; 484 B-B3; 485 B-B3; 486 B-B3; 487 B-B3; 488 B-B3; 489 B-B3; 490 B-B3; 491 B-B3; 492 B-B3; 493 B-B3; 494 B-B3; 495 B-B3; 496 B-B3; 497 B-B3; 498 B-B3; 499 B-B3; 500 B-B3; 501 B-B3; 502 B-B3; 503 B-B3; 504 B-B3; 505 B-B3; 506 B-B3; 507 B-B3; 508 B-B3; 509 B-B3; 510 B-B3; 511 B-B3; 512 B-B3; 513 B-B3; 514 B-B3; 515 B-B3; 516 B-B3; 517 B-B3; 518 B-B3; 519 B-B3; 520 B-B3; 521 B-B3; 522 B-B3; 523 B-B3; 524 B-B3; 525 B-B3; 526 B-B3; 527 B-B3; 528 B-B3; 529 B-B3; 530 B-B3; 531 B-B3; 532 B-B3; 533 B-B3; 534 B-B3; 535 B-B3; 536 B-B3; 537 B-B3; 538 B-B3; 539 B-B3; 540 B-B3; 541 B-B3; 542 B-B3; 543 B-B3; 544 B-B3; 545 B-B3; 546 B-B3; 547 B-B3; 548 B-B3; 549 B-B3; 550 B-B3; 551 B-B3; 552 B-B3; 553 B-B3; 554 B-B3; 555 B-B3; 556 B-B3; 557 B-B3; 558 B-B3; 559 B-B3; 560 B-B3; 561 B-B3; 562 B-B3; 563 B-B3; 564 B-B3; 565 B-B3; 566 B-B3; 567 B-B3; 568 B-B3; 569 B-B3; 570 B-B3; 571 B-B3; 572 B-B3; 573 B-B3; 574 B-B3; 575 B-B3; 576 B-B3; 577 B-B3; 578 B-B3; 579 B-B3; 580 B-B3; 581 B-B3; 582 B-B3; 583 B-B3; 584 B-B3; 585 B-B3; 586 B-B3; 587 B-B3; 588 B-B3; 58







## ART BUCHWALD

## A Real Minority Report

WASHINGTON—I think everyone should make up his own mind about what the Iran-contra affair means without coaching from Capitol Hill. I must admit I was not satisfied with the majority report or the minority report issued by members of Congress, so I have written my own, based on hundreds of hours of watching the hearings on television.

Testimony by people who worked in the White House confirms that the object of the exercise was to exchange missiles for good will. They succeeded because relations between Iran and the United States have never been better.



Buchwald

It's doubtful if the two countries would be peacefully sharing the Gulf if some bright person hadn't come up with the idea of financing arms for the contra.

Attorney General Ed Meese's role in Iran-contra was questioned by the majority report. I take exception to this. Meese's handling of the case was just right. He was neither too hard nor too soft on the suspects. One of the reasons people criticize Ed Meese is that he plays a twofold role in the administration and this gets confusing at times. I personally am perplexed because every time I see Meese enter a grand jury room I never know if he is there to testify for the government or himself.

As far as we know no crimes were committed during Iran-contra—except for perjury, misuse of government funds, obstruction of justice, embezzlement, tax fraud, destruction of vital evidence and profiteering on military equipment. But since all of these crimes were done to save the Western world from going Communist, the special prosecutor should pick up and get the hell out of Washington before he hurts somebody.

The president did not know anything about Iran-contra. This is obvious to anyone who saw him on TV then. Had Mr. Reagan been involved he would have been nervous and ill-at-ease. But during the time the arms were being shipped he was

relaxed and at peace with himself. Evidence at the hearings indicated the president was not aware that Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North were involved in a covert operation—he didn't know either man was in Washington.

Ollie North is the most interesting person in Iran-contra. The only connection he seems to have had with the scandal was that Fawn Hall, one of the most mysterious figures in the affair, made North shed reams of evidence linking her with the case. She prevailed on the Marine colonel to alter documents that might indicate she was having her government salary deposited in a Swiss bank account.

Why did North cooperate? He testified, "I believed in what Fawn was doing and there was no hanky-panky involved."

In almost every instance North was just following orders and so he should still be treated as a hero.

The one person who didn't lie on the stand was Bill Casey, the CIA director. Had he been alive during the hearings it might have been a different story. In his last words to Bob Woodward, Casey said, "Iran-contra is nothing but a third-rate burglary and therefore I am not a crook." The key to the mystery is somewhere in that sentence if someone could just break the code.

Admiral Poindexter's role has still not been resolved.

Because he was national security adviser his office was located in the White House right next to the president's. Poindexter, as National Security Council adviser, had only one duty and that was to keep all information about national security away from Mr. Reagan.

Whenever someone tried to carry a message to the president, Poindexter would trip him and say, "The buck stops here."

Unlike the congressional reports, mine is written objectively because I'm not worried about the political ramifications. I was the one who wanted Albert Hakim appointed to the Supreme Court.

In conclusion I recommend that the president give everyone involved a full pardon. After all, nobody says anything, heard anything or said anything to justify being involved. And even if they did, it's silly to make a federal case of it.

## A Final Triumph for Laser Pioneer

By Carla Hall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Gordon Gould is the kind of person you look at and, knowing what he's been through, still say he's none the worse for wear. Then again, maybe he created this contented persona to hide decades of anger. He's frequently asked if he's bitter and he always smiles a little ruefully and says "No."

Perhaps that is because he is now a very rich man. It's not apparent that a patent struggle dating back to 1957 has taken any visible toll on the 67-year-old Gould.

It was 30 years ago that he ran into a candy store in the Bronx to get the owner, a notary public, to notarize the pages of research that bore his concept for harnessing light into a highly concentrated beam, a tool he named by describing the process: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation, or Laser.

He lost out on early credit for the invention and possibly even the Nobel Prize—both of which went to Charles Townes, who shared the 1964 Nobel Prize in physics with two Russian scientists for work on lasers and masers.

But now Gould is sitting in a suite at the Hyatt Regency in Washington, chain-smoking as he has for years, black-framed glasses over blue eyes full of contentment, and there's a grin on his face.

He's talking about "back-to-back triumphs." One was winning a suit against a Florida company for back royalties on the laser. And the other: "Last night I signed a licensing agreement [with a Long Island company] with a down payment of \$1.2 million, which was a direct consequence of this trial in Florida," he says. "And others are being negotiated."

Gordon Gould is not even sure how wealthy he is.

The California-based Patlex Corp. has a 64 percent interest in the Gould patents. Gould, a vice chairman of Patlex, has 20 percent of the rights to his patents, and his patents are worth about \$75 million. He also has investments in venture capital projects

and high-tech companies, and estimates his worth from those at \$3 million to \$4 million. "I'm worth about \$20 million," he says.

And because the laser business has become so widespread in the past few years, it's more lucrative for him to have his patents now than it would have been during the 1960s and early 1970s. "By a factor of 20 to 30," Gould confirms.

Earlier this month at a small presentation and press conference in the National Press Building, Gould was awarded his latest patent (he has several now) for the gas discharge laser.

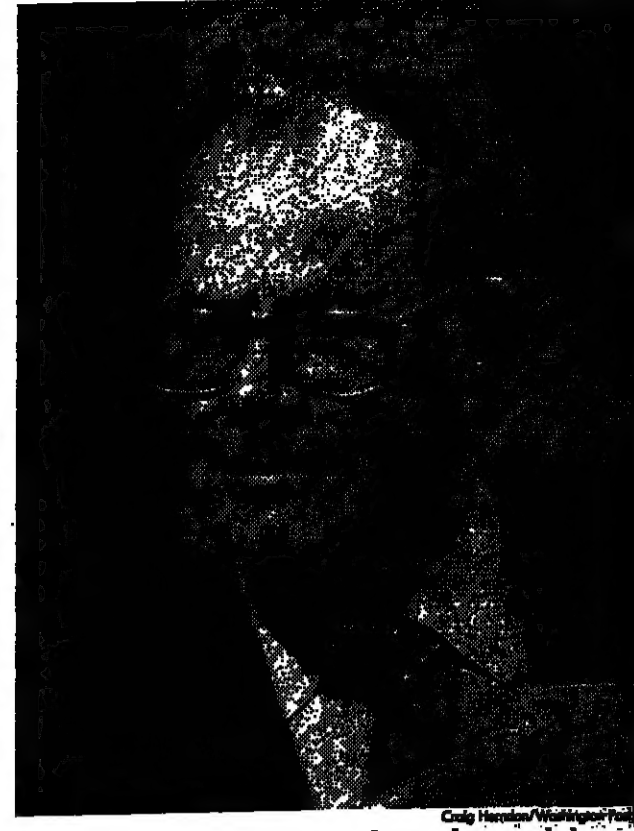
Patlex officials praised Gould's "tenacity" and described how he "waged the fight" for his patent rights. And this is all true. But there's still pain and anger when he talks about the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

He was a graduate student in physics at Columbia (with an undergraduate degree in physics from Union College and a master's in physics from Yale), a talented inventor (he holds 48 patents) when he conceived the laser in 1957 and had his notebooks notarized. However, he mistakenly believed he needed to have a working model before he could get a patent.

"Of course, I was wrong," he says. "Ignorant. Totally ignorant in those days. I've learned a lot in the last 30 years."

The next year, 1958, Townes, then a Columbia professor who had seven years earlier invented the maser (microwave amplifier) by stimulated emission of radiation, wrote an article on the subject of lasers with his brother-in-law, the physicist Arthur Schawlow. It was the Townes-Schawlow team that received the first patent for a laser (Townes is a professor emeritus at the University of California at Berkeley, and Schawlow is a professor at Stanford).

Gould's patent submission in 1959 covered several areas of work on the laser. "My first patent application had 10 different inventions in it," he says, most of which were different from what Townes and Schawlow submitted. But it was a blow for Gould that his was not the patented inven-



Gordon Gould: 30 years of struggle rewarded.

tion that would introduce lasers to the public.

"I was disappointed in myself because I had done this stupid thing of not simply sitting down and writing a patent application," Gould says. "If I had done that I would have had that first patent."

It took 16 years for the patent office to consider Gould's various laser inventions and compare them with competing applications. The proceeding in which the patent office decides which inventors with overlapping claims get title is called an "interference."

"That's one of my biggest complaints about the patent office," Gould says. "Those interferences cost money and time and no individual could possibly carry

through all that."

Gould believes that the purpose of the patent process, to encourage inventors to get their

ideas out into the marketplace, "has been perverted if it takes 16 years to get a patent. And it's because bureaucratic regulations are creepy and awkward," he says.

In the end, Gould points out, "Everybody makes the mistake of oversimplifying and saying, 'Oh, they got the laser and you didn't get anything.' Well, that's not true. They got one patent out of a form of laser. I got patents on various ways of exciting lasers."

He also holds four patents related to lasers, and another is pending—all stemming from the original application filed in 1959.

After he left Columbia in 1959, Gould went to a company called TRG and pursued his laser work there until he was dismissed from it. He had written a proposal to the Defense Department for funding the Pentagon, interested in developing a so-called "death

ray," gave the project \$1 million and classified it. A dalliance with a Marxist study group the previous decade cost Gould the necessary security clearance to work on the project with his own notebooks, which the government classified and confiscated. Three years later the government declassified the notebooks, which Gould had copied.

Gould carried on at TRG, working on lasers when he could. He left TRG in 1967 to become a professor at the Polytechnic Institute of New York in Farmingdale.

He quit in 1973 and invested in a company called Opticscom Inc., which he helped found. He sold his interest in Opticscom and left the company two years ago.

His first patent came through in 1977 with the help of an engineer and patent attorney, Richard Shinnel, who is now chairman of Patlex Corp. Under the aegis of Gould's patents, Patlex negotiates licenses with laser companies and also seeks royalties from imitating companies who have been cooperative.

During the past year, Gould says, he received about \$200,000 for his share from licenses. "But the expenses this year have been rather staggering," he says.

Eventually Gould and Patlex could conceivably make 5 percent royalties on what Gould predicts will be a \$600 million laser business next year.

Gould has no job right now in research or business. He's been living with Marilyn Appel, a former computer programmer, for 26 years. A former law student, she has been involved in all the negotiations stemming from his patents. "We're both occupied most of our time with different negotiations," he says.

They live in a house in rural Kinross, Virginia, on the Potomac River about 100 miles southeast of Washington. "It's a gorgeous, isolated spot," he says. He drives a white Mercedes, but he sold a sailboat he had docked in the Chesapeake. "I found it better to rent other people's boats and let them keep them afloat," he says.

"We're not living in any lavish way," he says smiling, "although with the present turn of events that may change."

## PEOPLE

## Japanese Donor Opens Wing of Israeli Museum

A Japanese businessman, Ryosuke Sasakawa, inaugurated a new wing at the Tel Aviv Museum of Art in Haifa, Israel, that was made possible through his donation of \$1.5 million. At the inauguration ceremony Sasakawa, 58, expressed his admiration "for Israel and its people, who have so much in common with the Japanese." The Tel Aviv Museum, which opened in 1959, is named for a Swiss collector of Japanese art who left his 6,000-piece collection to the Israeli city.

Richard Howard, a translator, Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist and professor of French literature at the University of Texas, has been awarded the French-American Foundation Translation Prize for "William Marshall: The Flower of Chivalry," his translation into English of Georges Duby's "Guillaume le Maréchal." The annual prize, worth \$5,000, was established last year by the French-American Foundation to honor and encourage the translation of French works of "substantial merit" into English.

A bankrupt New Jersey house painter who had convinced the media and a lawyer that he was the 1960s singer Bobby Vee has been arrested on bad check charges. Robert Valino, 49, of Waterford, faces three counts of writing bad checks totaling \$179.55 in a pharmacy and three counts of writing bad checks totaling \$179.55 in a pharmacy. Valino's lawyer, who had been going on since 1983 and had appeared on radio and television programs as the singer, said he came up recently when he persuaded a lawyer to file a \$1.1-million suit in Vee's name against an apartment complex. He eventually admitted that he had impersonated the singer both on stage and off without permission.

Betty Ford is recovering from quadruple coronary artery bypass surgery and a procedure to clear her right carotid artery. Dr. Jack Sternheim, who headed the surgical team at the Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage, California, said the wife of former President Gerald Ford would be home for Thanksgiving.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

## CONGRATULATIONS AND BIRTHDAY MESSAGE CENTER

TO VIVIAN, happy Birthday. Love, Day.

## THANKSGIVING PARTIES

THANKSGIVING DINNER  
27 Quai de la Marne, Paris 5th.  
Reservation call 43 54 84 40 after 6pm

SPRIT OF ST LOUIS  
15 rue de la Chapelle, Paris 10th.  
Tel: 42 24 24 24. Tel: 42 24 24 24. Tel: 42 24 24 24.

THE STUDIO, 41 rue de Temple, Paris 4th.  
Tel: 42 24 24 24. Tel: 42 24 24 24. Tel: 42 24 24 24.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

SAVE MORE  
The Longer You Subscribe  
The More You Save

(See the Int'l Herald Tribune's daily subscription ad for details.)

## CELEBRATE THE VALUABLE

offers 50% reduction for 7-day express delivery (limited quantities) in need for several places from now on to March 31. Call for details. Tel: 43 54 84 40.

ARCHIVE EXHIBITION SIGNED, 80 days through 1988. See country. Subscriptions to the 1988 edition. Tel: 43 54 84 40.

FEELING LOW? - Looking for a job? Tel: 43 54 84 40.

TICKETS FOR WIMBLEDON Tennis, 1988. Tel: 43 54 84 40.

ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS English, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SWISS, 1988. Tel: 43 54 84 40.

LADY'S CLOTHES MARKET, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

## MOVING

ALLIED  
WORLDWIDE MOVING

PARIS: 01 52 43 24 24  
NICE: 01 52 43 24 24  
FRANKFURT: 01 52 43 24 24  
LONDON: 01 52 43 24 24  
USA: 01 52 43 24 24

CONTRACT: Small & medium moves, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

## PERSONALS

DESPITE THE CHOSSE LINES, I love you as much. Tel: 43 54 84 40.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES  
FRENCH RIVERA, 300 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

10 MINUTES MONTE CARLO, 300 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

PARIS & SUBURBS  
New house, 200 sqm, 3 bedrooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

AVE MONTAIGNE  
152 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

HAMPTON & SONS  
Tel: 43 54 84 40.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

ILE ST LOUIS  
QUAI D'ORLEANS  
View on Seine, 2nd floor, 100 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

GAUDETIA, rare small single family house in Paris, ideal for couple, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SPRIT OF ST LOUIS, 15 rue de la Chapelle, Paris 10th, Tel: 42 24 24 24.

AUTUMN 240 SQM, Town house, beautiful decoration, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

MONTECARLO, 225 sqm, house + 60 sqm garden, in good condition, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

AVE MONTAIGNE, 75 sqm, second floor, beautiful decoration, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

PARC MONCEAU, freestone building, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

PORTUGAL  
ALGARVE - FERRAS DE L. B. - 300 sqm, small villa, 42 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

LAKE GENEVA AREA  
SWISS AND FRENCH SITES or MOUNTAIN RESORTS, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

USA GENERAL  
PARTNER BANKRUPT - foreclosures on 250 acres central Florida - 1000 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY  
To work for Partner level Good salary and pleasant environment. Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE  
LEE COOPER GROUP  
(International Jew and Luxury Watch Manufacturer) Tel: 43 54 84 40.

## REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN  
HUNTINGDON HOUSE, luxurious serviced apartments in Central London. Tel: 43 54 84 40.

MONACO  
CENTRO OF MONTE-CARLO  
SUPER 5-BEDROOM APARTMENT for rent, 200 sqm, located on top of the hill, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED  
1500 FURNITURE, charming large house, 1 bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

AVE MONTAIGNE  
Studio, high class, 45 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

BOULEVARD, 3 rooms + 2 bedrooms, 45 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD, 4 rooms, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

## REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED  
AT HOME IN LONG TERM SHORT OR LONG TERM. Tel: 43 54 84 40.

PARIS FURNISHED  
25 Ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1500 FURNITURE, charming large house, 1 bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

AVE MONTAIGNE  
Studio, high class, 45 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

BOULEVARD, 3 rooms + 2 bedrooms, 45 sqm, Tel: 43 54 84 40.

1600 PORT DE ST. CLOUD,